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Officers pushed back students who crossed police lines Thursday at Tiananmen Square.

## Protesters In Beijing Test Limit Break Through Police Lines in Capital Square

By Daniel Southerland  
Washington Post Service  
BEIJING — Despite a threat of severe punishment from the authorities, student-led demonstrators brought their demands for democracy Thursday to the heart of the Chinese capital for the first time.



Amee Dorbecker, 14, left, and her mother, Kim, heading for a meeting Thursday with officials across from the Dupont Plaza Hotel. The Dorbeckers, of Amarillo, Texas, jumped from their fourth-floor hotel room to escape.

## At Least 43 Die As Fire Sweeps San Juan Hotel

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico — A fire preceded by explosions raged through four floors and the casino of the luxury Dupont Plaza Hotel, which was packed with New Year's vacationers. Officials said that at least 43 persons were killed, and several officials said the fire may have been caused by arson related to labor problems.

Some officials suggested that the death toll might rise as high as 100. Health Undersecretary Emilio Davila said that 104 people were injured in the blaze, 23 of them critically. A casualty list was not immediately available.

### LATE NEWS

#### Niger Head Sees Doctors in Paris

PARIS (AP) — President Seyni Kountche of Niger, 56, arrived in Paris on Thursday for a medical examination after reportedly suffering a minor stroke.

### INSIDE TODAY

- GENERAL NEWS  
■ Superconductivity has been achieved at higher temperatures, a step that could revolutionize energy storage. Page 2.
- Reagan was optimistic on arms, Gorbachev less so, in New Year messages. Page 2.
- The U.S. Congress faces an unexpected increase in the cost of benefit programs. Page 3.
- Cardinal John J. O'Connor apologized for canceling meetings in Jerusalem with Israeli leaders. Page 2.
- TRAVEL  
■ Carnival is coming. Revelry in Venice and Rio. Page 7.
- BUSINESS/FINANCE  
■ Bell Group increased its takeover offer for Australia's largest media group. Page 11.
- Nigeria's budget for 1987 will be one of the smallest for the country in a decade. Page 11.
- OPINION  
■ A new political chapter in America. The first of two articles by W.W. Rostow. Page 4.

## Trade Deficit in U.S. Widens to a Record

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — The U.S. merchandise-trade deficit soared to a record \$19.2 billion in November from \$12.6 billion in October, a startling setback following three months of improvement, the Commerce Department reported.

The gloomy figures put the United States on track for an estimated 1986 trade deficit of \$173.6 billion, which would be \$25 billion more than 1985's record shortfall.

Special factors — including a small fee imposed Dec. 1 on most imported goods and rising calls for protectionist legislation — were responsible for a significant part of the deterioration, as exporting countries and American importers accelerated the shipment of goods to the United States.

that with the developing world jumped nearly 40 percent. The bulk of the new deterioration in November was accounted for by a 20.5 percent jump in imports, to a record \$37.3 billion.

France, EC denounce U.S. plan on import duties. Page 11

Hanke, a professor of economics at Johns Hopkins University. "We haven't yet turned the corner."

## \$2 Million Missing In Iran Arms Deal

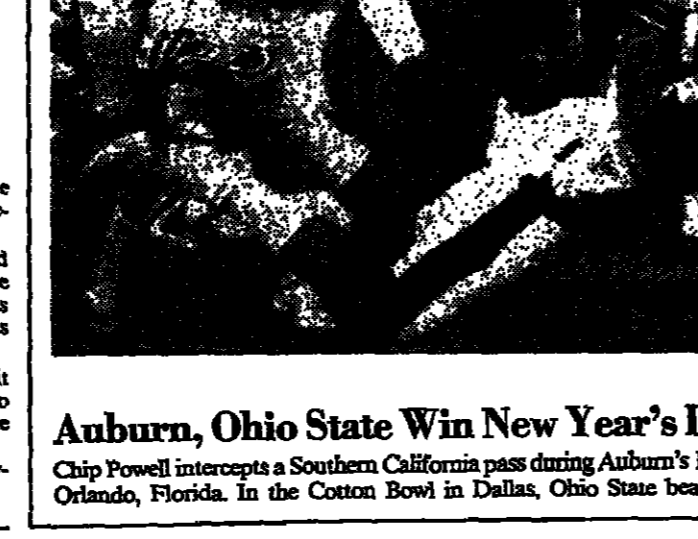
By Walter Pincus  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — Congressional investigators have been unable to locate about \$2 million of the \$4 million paid by Iran in late October for the last shipment of U.S. arms that were delivered just before the release of an American hostage.

After the shipment, the remainder of the money reportedly went into another account, the sources said, but it has yet to be found by congressional investigators.

## Shiite Moslem Group Kills 3 Lebanese Jews

BEIRUT — A Shiite Moslem group said it executed three Lebanese Jews because they had spied for Israel and warned that it would kill more unless its demands were met.

A statement issued by the Organization of the Oppressed in the World and delivered late Tuesday to the independent An-Nahar newspaper said: "We announce the execution of three spies for the Israeli Mossad, the country's intelligence service."



Auburn, Ohio State Win New Year's Day Bowl Games  
Chip Powell intercepts a Southern California pass during Auburn's 16-7 victory in the Citrus Bowl in Orlando, Florida. In the Cotton Bowl in Dallas, Ohio State beat Texas A&M, 28-12. Page 15.

## In Moscow, a Rare Holiday Cornucopia

By Bill Keller  
New York Times Service  
MOSCOW — Last weekend a small fleet of trucks pulled into Moscow and unloaded an eye-popping cornucopia at the city's winter-bare markets: fat black grapes, ripe persimmons and pomegranates, watermelons and mandarins, smoked chicken and fish.

## For Catholics, a Year Devoted to Mary

Pope Announces '87 Celebration  
By Roberto Suro  
New York Times Service  
ROME — Pope John Paul II Thursday proclaimed a special year dedicated to the Virgin Mary that will be observed by Catholics worldwide.

In a homily in a New Year's Day Mass at St. Peter's Basilica, the pope announced that beginning in June a Marian year, the first since 1953-54, would be celebrated as a way of preparing for the beginning of the third millennium of Christianity in the year 2000.

## Botha Plans Elections in Early 1987

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service  
JOHANNESBURG — President Pieter W. Botha has announced that there will be early general elections in 1987 for the nation's white electorate.

South Africa has severely restricted the reporting of unrest or dissent. Correspondents may be fined or imprisoned for failing to submit to censors articles that contravene regulations.

But Heriberto Lopez, president of the General Fireman's Union, said, "I estimate there are 80 dead," and Heriberto Acevedo, the commonwealth's civil defense director, said that as many as 100 people were killed.

## Kabul Offers Cease-Fire, But Guerrillas Reject It

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — The Soviet-backed Afghan government announced Thursday a cease-fire beginning on Jan. 15 in the seven-year war with Moslem guerrillas, but the offer was immediately rejected by the main Pakistan-based guerrilla alliance.

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# In 1987 Greetings To Moscow, Reagan Is Upbeat on Arms

By Bernard Weinraub  
New York Times Service

PALM SPRINGS, California — President Ronald Reagan, in a New Year's message to the Soviet Union, has said that the two countries are "closer now than ever before" to an agreement to reduce nuclear arsenals.

In a 10-minute radio broadcast, which the Voice of America transmitted to Eastern Europe on Wednesday, Mr. Reagan said that the United States and the Soviet Union had taken major steps toward permanent peace in 1986.

The upbeat comment offered a different assessment of Soviet-American relations than one given in Moscow. On Tuesday, a spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry rejected a proposal that Mr. Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev exchange New Year's greetings over television, as they did last New Year's Day.

The spokesman said such an exchange would be inappropriate in view of what he described as a deadlock in arms control talks.

After the Soviet rejection, the White House decided to transmit Mr. Reagan's message by radio.

Mr. Reagan said that his talks in Iceland with Mr. Gorbachev on Oct. 12-13 had yielded positive results despite their collapse over limitation of space-based missile defenses.

In contrast, Mr. Gorbachev, in answers people delivered to Joseph Kingsbury-Smith, national editor of the Hearst Newspapers, expressed disappointment over arms control.

Mr. Gorbachev said: "People in Washington should finally decide in utter clarity what they want: a runaway arms race or a reduction and elimination of weapons."

Mr. Reagan said of the Reykjavik talks:

"We did move things a good distance forward. On many issues, we made more progress in those two days than our diplomats made in the last two years. Yes, a great deal of work remains, but both sides are closer now than ever before."

Mr. Reagan did not mention two issues that, according to Soviet spokesmen, have chilled relations. One was Mr. Reagan's decision to stop adhering informally to the provisions of the unratified strategic arms limitation treaty of 1979. The other was his refusal to halt nuclear weapon testing.

In his message, Mr. Reagan seemed to praise Moscow for its decision to end the exile of Andrei D. Sakharov, the nuclear physicist and human rights advocate.

"Whenever there is a restoration of those rights to a man or a woman, as has happened recently," Mr. Reagan said, "it helps strengthen the foundations for trust and cooperation between our two countries. And by the same token, whenever those rights are denied, the foundation is seriously weakened. We welcome progress in this area, as much as we welcome it in the effort to secure nuclear arms reduction."

**Gorbachev Comments**  
Celestine Bohlen of The Washington Post reported from Moscow:



Yitzhak Peretz announcing his resignation to the Knesset. At right is Israel's parliamentary speaker, Shimon Hille.

# Official Quits In Israel Over Court Ruling

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Interior Minister Yitzhak Peretz has submitted his resignation to protest an Israeli Supreme Court ruling ordering him to list in the population registry as American immigrants who underwent a Reform conversion as a Jew.

The resignation of Rabbi Peretz of the Shas party, will go into effect Tuesday at the earliest, the Israeli radio said.

Meanwhile, political efforts were being made to persuade Rabbi Peretz to reverse his decision, even though his absence will not threaten the future of the national unity government. The small Shas party, made up predominantly of orthodox Sephardic Jews, is not a crucial partner in the coalition.

"The High Court of Justice demanded that I list a non-Jew as a Jew," Rabbi Peretz told the radio. "As a Jew and a rabbi loyal to the tradition and Bible of Israel, I have declared and declare again that my hand will never, ever sign for a fraudulent conversion that was not conducted according to the Halakha."

Halakha is the code of Jewish law. The American immigrant, Shoshana Miller, was converted by a Reform rabbi in Colorado Springs before she came to live in Israel.

When Ms. Miller immigrated and applied for identity papers, Rabbi Peretz agreed to list her as Jewish, but added alongside her religion the word "converted." The Israeli Supreme Court ruled Dec. 2 that the additional word was illegal and that Rabbi Peretz must resist Ms. Miller merely as a Jew.

# U.S. Cardinal Gives Apology To Israel for Canceling Talks

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — Cardinal John J. O'Connor, the archbishop of New York, apologized Thursday from a church pulpit for canceling meetings with Israeli leaders and said he wished them "nothing but love and peace."

Cardinal O'Connor, who walked across the Allenby Bridge over the Jordan River from Jordan, to enter the Holy Land earlier in the day, also issued an indirect call to Israel to recognize Palestinian rights to a homeland and urged an end to terrorism.

"Every human being is endowed with certain fundamental and inalienable rights," he said during Mass at the 19th century Franciscan Church of St. Saviour in Jerusalem.

"If people ignore those rights, refugees will remain in camps, the oppressed of the world will continue in misery," the archbishop said. "I hope to be heard by those who practice violence and terrorism. I beg you to turn away from the killings."

Cardinal O'Connor's visit to Jerusalem prompted controversy when the prelate called off scheduled meetings with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres in Jerusalem.

The Vatican does not have relations with Israel and refuses to recognize Israel's claim to the disputed city of Jerusalem as its capital. The city is also claimed by the Arabs.

Israel held the western part of Jerusalem after its 1948 war of independence and captured eastern Jerusalem from Jordan after the 1967 Middle East War.

"It is imperative that I let you know that because of my haste in preparing my visit here and my newness to my current responsibility, I failed to be sufficiently thorough and to familiarize myself with the protocol," Cardinal O'Connor told the 400 people who attended the Mass.

"Because of that error, unfortunately, it is quite understandable that the people of Israel and the leaders who govern them might have construed a deliberate offense on my part," he said.

"Nothing could be further from the truth," he added. "I deeply regret and certainly apologize for any offense that might have been perceived."

Speaking of Israel's leaders, he said, "I bear them nothing but love and wish them nothing but peace." But he added, "Whatever compensation can be made during my visit will be made within the restrictions that bind me."

Cardinal O'Connor was met by representatives of the Israeli Religious Affairs and Foreign Ministries after walking across the bridge Thursday morning.

Wearing a red-and-white robe, he entered St. Saviour's Church led by a procession of choir boys singing hymns before delivering a 35-minute sermon.

Mr. Shamir and Mr. Peres have decided against meeting the cardinal outside their offices, their spokesmen say.

# Scientists Break Barrier For Superconductivity

By Walter Sullivan  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After a dozen years of futile efforts to raise the temperature at which materials become superconducting, researchers at the University of Houston and at AT&T Bell Laboratories in New Jersey have achieved sudden and substantial increases.

The ability to achieve superconductivity at a higher temperature is important because it could radically reduce the cost of producing superconductive materials.

The discovery has vast implications for such diverse fields as electrical transmission and generation, energy storage and the generation of fusion energy. It also means that superconductivity, in which materials lose all resistance to electricity, can be more widely applied in scientific research.

In the early 1970s, researchers at Bell Laboratories and Westinghouse found substances that became superconducting when cooled to 23 degrees Kelvin, which is 23 degrees above absolute zero. Absolute zero, the total absence of heat, occurs at minus 273 degrees centigrade (460 degrees below zero Fahrenheit).

By 1984, scientists working with a niobium-germanium alloy had raised this by only one degree.

On Tuesday, Dr. Paul C.W. Chu at the University of Houston reported that under a high pressure of a few hundred thousand pounds per square inch (6.4 square centimeters), a compound of lanthanum, barium, copper and oxygen becomes superconducting at 40.2 degrees Kelvin.

Dr. Chu said at a news conference that his work might yield breakthroughs in which superconductivity could be achieved at 50 degrees Kelvin in the near future and possibly as high as 77 degrees.

AT&T Bell Laboratories, following a similar line of research, reported Tuesday it had produced an alloy that at normal pressure begins its transition to superconductivity at 40 degrees Kelvin and be-

# Scientists Break Barrier For Superconductivity

comes fully superconducting when cooled to 36 degrees.

Participants in that project, who were reluctant to provide details before applying for a patent, said the advantage to their approach was that high pressure was not necessary.

The developments follow a discovery reported in April by researchers at the IBM Zurich Research Laboratory in Switzerland. Using a combination of copper, oxygen, barium and lanthanum, the researchers achieved superconductivity at 30 degrees Kelvin.

The reports from Bell Labs and Houston are to be published simultaneously in a forthcoming issue of Physical Review Letters.

Until now, liquid helium with a boiling point of 4 degrees Kelvin has been the only coolant found capable of keeping the materials at their superconducting state.

Materials that are superconducting at higher temperatures would allow the use of less expensive liquid hydrogen. If a temperature of 77 degrees Kelvin is reached, inexpensive liquid nitrogen could be used, dramatically lowering costs.

"At that point," Dr. Chu said, "superconducting technology would no longer be restricted to some so-called high-technology, exotic, expensive technology. We can also use it for large-scale applications."

The production of superconductors is a major industry, and more than 1,000 metals, alloys and exotic organic compounds have been found to become superconducting.

Most of them do so only at temperatures so low that they must be produced using liquid helium, which requires an elaborate technology.

The newly reported substances can be cooled by liquid hydrogen, which is technologically less demanding, and they are therefore more widely applicable.

According to an analysis published in Naval Research Reviews before the new materials were developed, the federal government spends more than \$15 million annually on research into superconductivity, with one-third of the money coming from the navy.

The analysis predicted a commercial superconductivity market ranging from \$3 billion to \$9 billion by 1990 and from \$11 billion to \$36 billion by the year 2000.

Superconductivity is already being applied in magnetically levitating the world's fastest trains, in the gigantic magnets used to harness the fusion reactions of the sun and in medical diagnosis through nuclear resonance.

It figures in designs for ship propulsion plants and in devices for computers, ultra-high-speed signal processing and data recording that use minimum power.

If used in electrical transmission lines, Dr. Chu said, the technology could save billions of dollars. Superconductive materials could eliminate enough of the loss of energy to make it more feasible to transmit power from the original energy source, such as a coal field, far from populated areas.

# EXECUTE: Lebanese Jews Killed

(Continued from Page 1)

ish community say at least seven Jews are missing and feared kidnapped.

In another development, the wife of Marcel Fontaine, a kidnapped French diplomat, said Wednesday that she hoped his abductors would let her deliver a New Year message to her husband following her arrival with their son in Beirut.

"I wish the kidnappers would treat the hostages as political prisoners, and let their families deliver messages to them," Elaine Fontaine said.

Her husband, a 43-year-old em-

# Reagan's Political Aide Will Resign, Friends Say

By Jack Nelson  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Mitchell E. Daniels Jr., who clashed with the White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, over his handling of the Iranian arms affair, plans to resign soon as President Ronald Reagan's chief political assistant, sources close to Mr. Daniels said.

Mr. Daniels' position at the White House has become increasingly untenable since he told Mr. Regan privately Dec. 5 that he agreed with Republican congressional leaders that Mr. Regan had become a political liability, the sources said.

He urged Mr. Regan to resign to give the president a chance for a "fresh start" in the final two years of his presidency, they said.

"The president has said he will not dismiss Mr. Regan, and the chief of staff insists that he will not resign. But some administration sources say that Mr. Regan's delay in filing

# Iran: Funds Missing

(Continued from Page 1)

stitutional right against self-implication.

Colonel North and General Secord controlled two Swiss bank accounts that have been linked to the Iranian arms sales. The accounts have been frozen by the Swiss government at U.S. request.

Meanwhile, congressional sources said Wednesday that the first public hearings on the Iran-contra affair by two, new select House and Senate investigating committees may take place as early as February.

The two chairmen, Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat of Hawaii, and Representative Lee H. Hamilton, Democrat of Indiana, plan to obtain authorization and funding early next week. The rest of January is expected to be used to set up staffs and begin detailed probes into various elements of the affair.

Information developed by the Senate and House intelligence committees will provide the basis for initial hearings, the sources said.

The staff of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence has completed a detailed chronology of events and plans to circulate it among members so they may determine whether it should be sent to the House administration to be declassified for publication.

The House Armed Services Committee, which has been looking into the transfer of Pentagon material to the Central Intelligence Agency for shipment to Iran, is also close to winding up its brief inquiry, Chairman Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, plans to publish a report on the panel's findings.

**Swiss Plan More Steps**  
Swiss authorities have said they would take further steps early in the new year to freeze accounts controlled by Colonel North and others involved in the covert arms sales to Iran. The New York Times reported from Geneva.

They said Tuesday that they would simultaneously lift banking secrecy regulations covering the accounts.

Study of the records is crucial to U.S. Justice Department investigators to determine whether proceeds from the arms sales were funneled to Nicaraguan rebels, and if so, how much.

Officials of the Swiss Ministry of Justice and Police in Bern said they received a French translation of a formal request made just before Christmas by the U.S. Justice Department seeking Swiss government help in blocking the accounts.

# CHINA: Protesters Cross Police Lines in Beijing Square

(Continued from Page 1)

influenced students elsewhere in the country. Some observers predicted that the New Year's Day demonstration would bolster the morale of protesters in other cities.

The demonstration began Thursday morning after small groups of students entered Tiananmen Square to face a massive police presence. The police had been preparing for that moment for days.

The Beijing city government had sought to make Tiananmen Square off-limits last week by announcing stricter regulations for demonstrations and ordering protesters to stay away from four key locations in the capital.

One of those sites was the Great Hall of the People on Tiananmen Square, the huge Soviet-style building where the National People's Congress, or parliament, meets.

By 8 A.M., the police had marched forward from the center of the square in sub-freezing weather and formed a cordon in anticipation of the arrival of the students.

The government also had a truck spray water across the huge central section of the square early in the morning. The icy surface made it difficult for any demonstrator to move with speed or certainty.

By 10 A.M., about 300 to 400 students had gathered in small groups in one section of the square that remained open across from the Forbidden City.

Fifteen minutes later, the police began to disperse the students, but the crowd began swelling and the students who were pressed into one small section of the square began trying to move outward.

At 10:40 A.M., several hundred of them broke through police lines and surged toward the Monument to the People's Heroes. The police then forced the demonstrators to the east side of the square onto the Avenue of Eternal Peace.

Demonstrators unfurled banners for the first time. One banner called for opposition to "conservatives" in the government, a reference to senior government officials and Communist Party members who are believed to oppose the economic reforms introduced by China's top leader, Deng Xiaoping.

Another banner urged support for Mr. Deng and his modernization program.

Some demonstrators began chanting in favor of freedom of the press, echoing a call that has been heard in a number of cities outside Beijing.

The students have been pressing for full and fair Chinese press cov-

# BOThA: Pretoria Elections

(Continued from Page 1)

held in the near future in a number of constituencies. It is consequently preferable to hold a general election for the House of Assembly in the coming year."

He did not say whether the vote would be held under the nation's newest emergency decree, in force since June 12, which makes it an offense to oppose or resist the authorities in their handling of the nation's crisis.

South African political commentators have suggested that Mr. Botha, 70, and reportedly concerned about his health, wishes to cement his party in power among white voters before stepping down and leaving to others the job of continuing his program of cautious change in racial policies.

That program has all but stalled during the nation's unrest. While the authorities have scrapped some apartheid legislation, such as the pass laws inhibiting black access to the fringes of white cities, they have balked at further changes in such laws as those that segregate schools and residential areas.

Referring to foreign pressures to accelerate change, Mr. Botha said, "We dare not yield to the irresponsible and often superficial demands which will destroy everything created over so many decades by so many generations."

**Mugabe Promises Move**  
Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe has reiterated a vow to impose sanctions on neighboring South Africa in support of global efforts to end apartheid, Reuters reported from Harare, Zimbabwe.

Mr. Mugabe told his nation Wednesday night that although he could not meet a self-imposed Dec. 31 deadline to act against Pretoria, a trade embargo would be imposed

# Dublin Explosion Kills 2 In Apartment Building

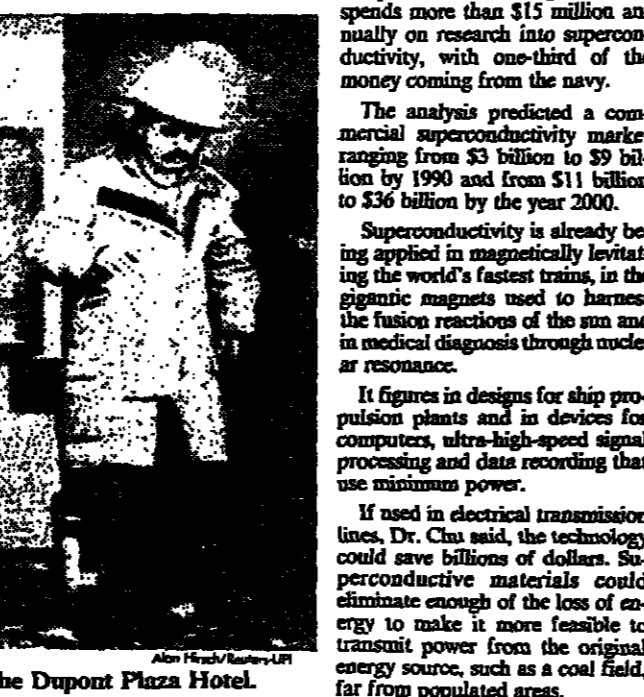
The Associated Press

DUBLIN — Two explosions seriously damaged a Dublin apartment building on Thursday and killed at least two persons, the police said.

The cause of the explosions was not known, the police said, but a gas leak was the most likely possibility.



A fireman walked past a victim in a burned-out area of the Dupont Plaza Hotel.



Pope John Paul II in Rome.

# FIRE: At Least 43 Die

(Continued from Page 1)

visited the hotel, but did not identify the source of the information.

"On the basis of a suspicion, one tends to think this matter arises from the labor situation existing in this hotel," Governor Rafael Hernandez Colon said at a news conference.

However, José Cádiz, secretary-general of the hotel workers' union, said: "I categorically reject that we're dealing with sabotage — that's anti-union talk."

Mr. Rivera Cruz, asked about reports that three incendiary devices set off the fire, said: "I'm not denying that."

"We have some theory of the blast that cannot be released specifically at this moment," Mr. Rivera Cruz said. "Obviously, our investigation is not saying that this is an accident. At this moment we don't have a conclusion; we have a theory."

Hotel guests said that several fires were discovered and extin-

# Recent Major Hotel Fires

Agence France-Press

PARIS — The fire Wednesday at the Dupont Plaza in Puerto Rico is the worst hotel fire since 85 persons died in Las Vegas in 1980. Here is a list of hotel fires that killed 30 or more persons in the past 15 years.

December 1971, 166 dead at the Teykon Kak in Seoul.

November 1980, 85 dead and 704 injured at the MGM Grand in Las Vegas.

July 1979, 76 dead and 113 injured at the Corona de Aragon in Saragossa, Spain.

November 1977, 47 dead and 16 missing at the Manila Hotel in Manila.

November 1980, 45 dead at the Prince in Kawaii, north of Tokyo.

February 1977, 42 dead and 90 injured at the Rossiva in Moscow.

January 1986, 38 dead at the Siddarth Continental in New Delhi.

May 1983, 36 dead and 65 injured at the Washington in Istanbul.

January 1984, 36 dead and 70 injured at the Das-A in Pusan, South Korea.

September 1973, 35 dead at the Hafnia in Copenhagen.

May 1977, 33 dead at the Polen in Amsterdam.

gushed within the past several days, and that security agents were posted on every floor.

Steve and Freda Fenner, a couple from Detroit, told the Miami Herald that they had abandoned plans to spend Wednesday afternoon at the Dupont casino after receiving a warning from an em-

# POPE: Marian Year Is Announced

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception.

The church teaches that Mary was born free of original sin, that she conceived Christ by an act of divine intervention and that she was assumed bodily into heaven.

The Polish-born pope has shown a special devotion to the Virgin, often traveling long distances to visit important Marian shrines like Lourdes in France or Fatima in Portugal, where the Virgin is believed to have performed miracles.

A statement issued by the Vatican on Thursday said Catholic bishops around the world had been informed of the pope's plan for the Marian year.

Rather than requesting pilgrimages to Rome, the statement said each diocese would be organizing seminars, charitable projects and religious events centered on Marian shrines during the year.

"O Mary, we want you to shine on the horizon of our age as we prepare for the third millennium of

# Man Killed, 136 Hurt In Naples Festivities

The Associated Press

NAPLES — Fireworks killed an elderly man in a house fire and injured 136 people in the Naples area, which again led Italy in injuries resulting from New Year's revelry, authorities reported Thursday.

In Rome, 26 people were brought to hospitals with injuries caused by fireworks.

# Man Killed, 136 Hurt In Naples Festivities

(Continued from Page 1)

the Christian age," the pope said Thursday.

John Paul issued a 20-page message on Dec. 11 in honor of the World Day of Peace, in which he begged terrorists to cease using violence to further their political aims even if their goals were just.

The message, delivered to governments around the world, also cited the arms race, closed frontiers, Third World debt problems and technological advances as threatening world peace.

WORLD BRIEFS

Sikh Militants Kill 6, Hurt 5 in Punjab

NEW DELHI (AP) — Sikh militants have killed six persons and wounded five in Punjab state, the Press Trust of India reported Thursday. A Sikh and his wife were shot to death early Thursday at their home in the village of Daula in Ferozkot district by two Sikh gunmen. Sikh militants also shot and killed a Hindu employee of the Punjab State Electricity Board near a village in the border district of Gurdaspur. Two other employees of the electricity agency and a Hindu merchant were killed late Wednesday in similar attacks in Amritsar and Gurdaspur. Among those wounded in the attacks by Sikh separatists were a Hindu leader of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) Party and his assistant, who were shot Thursday in the industrial town of Ludhiana.

French Rail Service Still Curtailed

PARIS (Reuters) — A strike that has crippled France's railway service for more than two weeks continued Thursday despite hopes raised by the withdrawal of a disputed pay structure. Officials at the state-owned SNCF rail system said only minimum service was available as meetings of striking workers were scheduled for Thursday and Friday throughout the country. After talks late Wednesday, François Léonard, the government mediator, announced that a management plan for a new pay structure based more on merit than seniority "no longer existed" but union leaders said Thursday negotiations would still go on over working conditions.

50 Libyan Soldiers Killed, Chad Says

NDJAMENA, Chad (AP) — Chad government troops have inflicted "heavy losses" on Libyan forces around the northern locality of Zouar, the army high command said Thursday, in the first confirmation that government troops had entered action against the Libyans. Combat in the arid northern Tibesti mountain region has previously been reported only between the Libyans and their former Chadian allies loyal to former President Goukouni Oueddei. A high command statement broadcast by the Chad radio said 50 Libyan soldiers were killed and 14 captured in the fighting around Zouar, which was previously captured by Libyan troops, with two Soviet-built T-55 tanks destroyed and one T-55 and a quantity of small arms captured. It said the government forces suffered two wounded with one vehicle destroyed.

3% of U.S. Men in Jail or Supervised

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Three of every 100 American men were in prison or on probation or parole at the end of 1985, the Bureau of Justice Statistics said Thursday. A total 2.9 million people were incarcerated or were on probation or parole at last year's end, an increase of almost 17 percent from 1983, said the bureau, a Justice Department agency, in a report. In 1983, 2.5 million people were under federal, state or local correctional supervision, the report said. Of those under supervision in 1985, 74 percent were on probation or parole, and 26 percent were in prisons or jails. Almost 87 percent of the 2.9 million people were male, meaning 3 percent of adult American males were under supervision of the criminal justice system, the report said.

Scientists Are Sued for \$1 Billion

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Disaffected members of the Church of Scientology filed a \$1 billion class action lawsuit against the organization Wednesday, accusing its late founder, L. Ron Hubbard, and a group of his aides of plundering church coffers, intimidating critics and breaching the confidentiality of sacred confessional folders. The lawsuit, filed in Los Angeles Superior Court, comes at a time when the church had hoped that its legal war with its critics had been put largely to rest. Two weeks ago, the organization reached settlements reportedly amounting to millions of dollars, ending litigation brought against the controversial group by former members across the nation. The latest suit was filed by six former members and Freedom for All in Religion, an organization that claims to speak for as many as 400 former Scientology followers. It charges, among other things, that more than \$100 million in church funds were "illegally and secretly diverted" for Mr. Hubbard's personal use between 1972 and 1982.

Iran Says U.S. Cut Off Payment Talks

TEHRAN (Reuters) — An Iranian official has said financial talks in The Hague with United States representatives had been suspended due to a "unilateral and abrupt" decision by the Americans, the Tehran radio reported Thursday. Delegations from the Iranian Central Bank and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York met on Monday within the framework of the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal to decide on terms for repayment by the United States of more than \$500 million to Iran. The decision to interrupt the talks was made Wednesday. The American side had "no excuse not to return the Iranian assets," the radio quoted an Iranian official as saying. "Yet they suddenly and with no justification broke off in the middle of the talks, ostensibly for consultation with American authorities," he added.

For the Record

John T. (Terry) Dolan, 36, the conservative U.S. fund-raiser who died Sunday of congestive heart failure, suffered from acquired immune deficiency syndrome, sources said. Mr. Dolan was co-founder of the National Conservative Political Action Committee. (UPI) The death toll from a gas explosion and fire Saturday at a luxury hotel in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, West Germany, has risen to nine, police said Thursday. (Reuters) Italy's three main trade union confederations have called off a general strike after reaching agreement with the government on the terms of new work contracts for millions of state employees. (Reuters)

Pinochet to End State of Siege in Chile

SANTIAGO — President Augusto Pinochet has announced that the state of siege in Santiago and two other areas will end Tuesday and that thousands of Chileans living abroad in forced political exile will be allowed to return home. In his year-end message, he said Wednesday that he made both decisions "in a spirit of promoting national unity." General Pinochet, 71, said that a government-appointed human rights commission would review in the next three months the cases of all 3,500 Chileans banished from the country for political reasons. He said that "most of them" would be authorized to return, leaving out only "a minimal number of Chileans who still pose a serious threat to our national life." The general also warned that the authorities would watch those authorized to return to prevent them from "disturbing internal peace." Thousands of Chileans went into exile after the 1973 military coup that brought General Pinochet to power. The state of siege, which expanded the government's repressive

Congress Faces Unexpected Rise in Costs of Benefit Programs

By Robert Pear, New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — New estimates by the Congressional Budget Office show that the cost of government benefit programs is increasing much faster than had been expected. Benefit programs account for nearly half of all U.S. government spending. In August the budget office estimated that the cost of these programs would rise from \$467 billion in the current fiscal year, 1987, to \$499 billion in 1988 and eventually to \$593 billion in 1991. Aides to Radolph G. Penner, director of the Congressional Budget Office, said Wednesday that the new estimates were \$10 billion to \$15 billion higher for 1987 and for

1988, and more than \$20 billion higher for 1991. These figures suggest that it will be difficult for Congress to meet the deficit targets set in the budget-balancing law signed by President Ronald Reagan in December 1985. The targets are \$144 billion for 1987 and \$108 billion for 1988. Under the law, the budget is supposed to be balanced by 1991. Mr. Reagan plans to submit his 1988 budget to Congress on Monday. His budget director, James C. Miller 3d, has said that the president's budget would show a deficit of no more than \$108 billion in 1988. Estimates of the cost of benefit programs have not yet been made public, and the budget does not contain a figure combining all the benefit programs.

The latest estimates by the Congressional Budget Office mean that Democrats will be under new pressure to restrain the growth of domestic programs that they might otherwise want to expand. Democrats in the Senate and the House have begun drafting legislation to expand spending on welfare and on Medicare and Medicaid, the medical aid programs for the elderly, disabled and poor. The increased cost of benefit programs appears to result in part from decisions by state officials to expand social welfare programs such as Medicaid. In the Medicaid program, which helps the poor, states set eligibility criteria and define the scope of benefits within guidelines set by federal law. In the last year, many

states have expanded Medicaid eligibility or increased benefits to provide more assistance to pregnant women and children from low-income families. In each state, the federal government pays at least half the costs of Medicaid and Aid to Families with Dependent Children, the main federal-state welfare program. Under the major benefit programs, such as Social Security, student loans and unemployment compensation, people are entitled to benefits if they meet certain eligibility requirements set by law. In some of the programs, there is a test of financial need. But in others, people can obtain benefits regardless of their income or assets. Several of the programs provide

assistance to farmers to support the prices of agricultural commodities such as corn, wheat, rice and cotton. Aides to Mr. Penner said the projected costs of these programs had risen substantially above the levels estimated in August: \$19.7 billion for 1987 and \$21.6 billion for 1988. But they said the new figures would not be disclosed for at least a week. Administration officials said Mr. Reagan's budget would show revenue dramatically different from that estimated by Congress when it approved a major tax bill in September. At that time, the Congressional Joint Committee on Taxation compared the new measure with prior law and concluded that it would

generate \$11 billion more in 1987, but \$17 billion less in 1988. But Mr. Reagan's budget, using estimates developed by the Treasury Department, says the new law will produce a bigger gain in 1987, \$18 billion, and no loss at all in 1988. David H. Brockway, head of the joint committee staff, said the panel had not changed its estimates. The Treasury's figures have political implications because they would make it easier for the president and Congress to reduce the deficit in 1987 and 1988. But in later years the Treasury's estimates would have a different effect, because they show smaller gains in revenue, or more of a loss, than the joint committee's estimates.

TRADE: Record U.S. Deficit

(Continued from Page 1)

doubt on this. It also gave fresh ammunition to the argument that too little attention had been paid to the fact that the dollar has not fallen much, if at all, against the currencies of such major trading partners as Canada and Mexico, and such increasingly important Asian exporters as Taiwan, South Korea and Hong Kong.

U.S. exports, meanwhile, fell 3.8 percent, to a total of \$18.6 billion. November this was only the second month — the first was July — in which imports outpaced exports by a 2-1 ratio. The November report also pushed the deficit for the first 11 months of the year to \$159.1 billion, eclipsing 1985's record \$148.5 billion.

The record deficit with Japan reflected a sharp increase in imports — to \$8.7 billion, from \$7.3 billion — and a decline in exports, to \$1.99 billion, from \$2.28 billion. The deficit with Taiwan, \$1.76 billion, was larger than that with any European country, and the deficits with South Korea and Hong Kong, both just under \$825 million, were bigger than that with any European country except West Germany.

The deficit with Canada soared to \$2.8 billion in November from \$1.6 billion in October, the Commerce Department reported. In the key manufactured-goods sector, the U.S. deficit widened to \$16.7 billion from \$11.1 billion.

Cuomo Sets Trips Around the U.S.

ALBANY, New York — Governor Mario M. Cuomo, widely regarded as a possible Democratic presidential candidate in 1988, said Wednesday that he would travel soon to Iowa, Florida, Louisiana, California and North Carolina and that "there will be more" national trips by mid-1987.

Mr. Cuomo, who has said repeatedly that he is not running for president, denied that the trips were linked to a race for the White House. But many national Democratic figures said they viewed his travel plans as the early stage of a campaign.

"There is no basis to say I'm being coy about running for president," Mr. Cuomo said. "If I chose to explore the presidency, I wouldn't do it in a backward way. I'll say I'm exploring the presidency."



General Humberto Regalado Hernández has been chosen to head the Honduran armed forces until 1990. General Regalado had been the acting chief.

New U.S. Projects Start in Honduras

WASHINGTON — More than 1,000 U.S. military engineers have begun new maneuvers in Honduras to improve airfields and a causeway, the Defense Department has announced.

The department said Wednesday that the maneuvers represented a continuation of, rather than an increase in, the U.S. military presence in Honduras.

The engineering tasks are being done at San Lorenzo, Punta Ratón and Jamastrán. This means the work will be done relatively close to the Nicaraguan border, although Pentagon officials said that U.S. troops would not go closer than seven miles (11 kilometers) from the border.

Reagan Lauds UN Changes, Vows to Seek Funds

By Elaine Sciolino, New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — President Ronald Reagan has praised organizational changes recently adopted by the General Assembly and he telephoned Mr. Pérez de Cuellar on Dec. 22 to congratulate him on the package, which was unanimously adopted by the General Assembly three days earlier after months of often bitter closed-door debate.

The United States owes the United Nations \$110 million of its \$210 million assessment for 1986, or more than 10 percent of the UN budget of \$900 million. Congress cited the need for organizational change as justification for the cuts. Even if Mr. Reagan puts pressure on Congress to change its attitude toward the United Nations, UN officials are pessimistic that he will succeed in persuading Con-

gress to restore all of the \$110 million cut last year. These officials said they hoped the administration would ask Congress for a supplemental appropriation of \$42 million for 1986 and the full assessment of \$212 million in dues that the United States owes for 1987.

The resolution passed by the Assembly includes a key demand of the United States: that the big donors have a larger voice in deciding how the United Nations spends its money. To accomplish this goal, it gives the 21-nation Committee for Program and Coordination a key role in preparing the budget.

The committee will now receive budget proposals a year in advance, set a ceiling on the budget, decide on its content and set a limit on appropriations that could be later added to by the Assembly. The

decisions are supposed to be made unanimously, or by consensus. This would give each of the committee members a veto, and thus more power to major donors, like the United States, represented on the committee. Until now, each of the 159 member states of the Assembly had one vote on budget matters.

The American cuts affected the United Nations deeply, and it ended the year with only \$10 million, enough for only a few days' operations, according to UN officials. Several countries have promised to pay their dues for 1987 early.

Canada will pay its full 1987 contribution of \$21 million on Friday. And France, the Soviet Union and the Nordic countries — Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Iceland and Finland — have also said they will make partial or full payments in January.

White House to Seek More Foreign Aid

By Bernard Gwertzman, New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has decided to press Congress for a 7.8 percent increase in its \$16.6 billion foreign affairs budget for this fiscal year, and a modest rise next year, State Department officials said.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who has complained publicly that sharp reductions by Congress in the foreign affairs budget had "cut the legs right out from under us," has agreed to take the lead in the public relations effort for the \$1.5 billion increase, the officials said Wednesday.

The foreign affairs budget includes money allocated to foreign aid, international lending institutions, embassy protection and overseas radio broadcasting. Most of the requested increase would go

for economic and military aid, the officials said. The administration had originally sought \$22 billion for its foreign affairs accounts in the current 1987 fiscal year, but Congress cut it to \$16.6 billion. Because Israel and Egypt were guaranteed by Congress to receive \$3 billion and \$2.1 billion respectively, this has led to drastic cuts in funds for other nations.

The alternative to such cuts would be for Congress to approve a supplemental request, which is to be announced on Monday. Also to be announced is the target of \$19 billion for the overall foreign affairs budget for the 1988 fiscal year, which begins next Oct. 1.

A major reason for the supplemental request was to meet commitments to allies that permit rights for U.S. bases, officials said. The request includes \$50 million

in military grants for the Philippines, doubling the amount previously allocated for 1987. It calls for \$200 million in low-interest credits to Spain, in addition to the \$105 million allocated already. Turkey would receive \$125 million in military grants in addition to the \$490 million approved in the regular 1987 allocation for grants and loans. Portugal would receive \$30 million in grants.

In addition, the supplemental request includes \$297 million in cash grants above the \$3.55 billion previously approved. This includes \$50 million to help South Africa's neighbors put into operation a railroad ending in Mozambique to avoid the need to use South Africa's ports. The supplemental request would also provide an additional grant of \$200 million for Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica.

KABUL: Truce Is Offered

(Continued from Page 1)

effort to lay the groundwork for an eventual reduction of its military presence there, The New York Times reported.

If actually carried out, the plan for national reconciliation outlined by General Najibullah would reduce internal tensions and make Afghanistan's domestic policies more acceptable to Western governments, the diplomats said.

Western diplomats said that the Afghan leader, who visited Moscow in December, appeared to be taking the initial steps in a Soviet-inspired plan to give Afghanistan at least the appearance of greater autonomy and internal democracy.

The Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, has said that the Moscow wants to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan. Increased stability in Afghanistan, and enhanced credibility for the government, could smooth the way for a reduction of Soviet troops, according to the Western diplomats.

FETE: Rare Cornucopia in Moscow

(Continued from Page 1)

leaders to divert goods from other cities? Does this signal any relief for the interminable lines, surly service and meager selection Muscovites endure the rest of the year?

Impossible to tell. But for a few days Moscow became a showplace of what Mikhail S. Gorbachev calls the new economic thinking. Muscovites are also finding it a little easier to fill their glasses this season for holiday toasts.

Liquor stores, their hours curtailed as part of the campaign against drunkenness, now stay open an hour later, and Sunday hours have been resumed, apparently in response to public grumbling.

For those who can do without wine or vodka, Moscow is swash in champagne. Even as the government was reporting last week that vodka and wine sales had been curtailed by higher prices and shorter hours, sales of sparkling wine — Hungarian imports and the sweetish bubbly from domestic factories — have remained constant, 212 million bottles in the first 11 months of 1986.

Recently the government began permitting sales of sparkling wine in grocery stores and fruit juice bars in Moscow, where it is available without waiting in long lines. "Initiative" has so far not brought even temporary relief for other consumer items, judging by the grumpy crowds lined up to buy New Year's gifts in department stores.

At Detsky Mir, the children's department store, aisles were congested and the mood was anything but festive.

The wait for toy trains appeared to be at least two hours, not counting a separate trip to the cashier to pay for it, and a return to claim the purchase.

China Produces Nuclear Sub

United Press International

BEIJING — China's first domestically designed and built nuclear submarine successfully completed its maiden voyage and has gone into active service, the official People's Daily newspaper said Thursday.

Advertisement for AT&T featuring a large image of a hand holding a telephone receiver. Text reads: "Forget them not. You've shared so many memories with so many people in the States. It would be a shame to leave them all behind. So pick up the phone. And let AT&T help you pick up where you left off." The AT&T logo is at the bottom right.

مكتبة من الأصيل



OPINION

Probably Not an Eerie Lack of Turmoil

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Once more unto the breach, dear friends, predicting the coming year's headlines. Last year I was spot-on about the collapse of oil prices, wrong about the control of the U.S. Senate and almost everything else. 1. The leader leaving the scene in 1987 will be (a) France's staggering Jacques Chirac; (b) Britain's Margaret Thatcher, too confident of whipping Labor's Neil Kinnock; (c) Corazon Aquino, jinxed by a Time cover; (d) Mikhail Gorbachev, showed aside by Yegor Ligachev for throwing stones in a glass. 2. The new household name made famous in America by the Iran contras will be (a) General John Singlaub; (b) Roy Furumark; (c) General Richard Secord; (d) Duane Clarridge. 3. Israeli-U.S. relations will (a) improve as sponsorship of the Iran dealings by Saudis and Canadians becomes known; (b) suffer when an Israeli officer becomes a target of American prosecutors in the Pollard spy case; (c) be tested as Oliver North tries to pin the blame on David Kimche for the fund diversion. 4. The main Democratic problem will be (a) Mario Cuomo's ignorance of foreign affairs issues; (b) a water backlash against Democrats for "losing" Central America after abandoning the contras; (c) Gary Hart's widening lead, Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



The Purpose of Packaging Is Toothbrush Demolition

By James J. Kilpatrick

SCRABBLE, Virginia — We drove down to Richmond the other day, my wife and I, for a visit to our friendly family dentist. After he had finished his excavations he gave each of us a new toothbrush. This was a free gift, as they say, or a free complimentary gift. Each toothbrush came encased in a plastic shell, or what appeared to be a plastic shell, as it later would transpire, this was actually a form of transparent steel, a new product with a vast potential market. On the back of each package appeared some instructions for opening. The instructions began: First assemble the tools you will need: crowbar, sledgehammer and chain saw. The instructions seemed a little ominous, but a free complimentary toothbrush is not something that you get every day. I went to the toothbrush to the ham for the chain saw, the one I gave her for Mother's Day in 1966, and we fell to work. It was a battle, I can tell you that. It started on a Wednesday afternoon about 2 o'clock. After a bourbon armistice at 6, the fight went on to midnight. Thursday morning, refreshed by a night's sleep, we penetrated the outer defenses of one toothbrush and managed to get part of the back off the other. Thus encouraged, we redoubled the assault. By 10 o'clock that evening the job was done. Nothing remained of the toothbrush, to be sure, but the triumph was nonetheless sweet. We had defeated the toothbrush packagers, and such victories are few and far apart. We have had other successes, my wife and I, and we have known our share of defeat. When she came down with the flu not long ago, the doctor prescribed a spray to relieve her coughing. The spray came with a conical cap on top. This, too, was made of transparent steel. It took from Monday to Friday to pry the cap off. By that time the cough had subsided. Great medicine, this stuff. We read a lot, my wife and I, and publishers are forever sending us books. The publishers are fiends in human form. Sometimes a book will arrive in a soft baggy kind of sack, and these packages are not so obstinate. You pull a tab, the sack flies open and gritty, gray insulation spills all over the floor. Many books arrive in what appears to be corrugated cardboard. This is deceptive. Actually the package is covered with a coating of transparent steel that has been bonded to the cardboard with the glue that lifts elephants. On such packages the cardboard flaps are secured by staples. The staples are 3 inches (75 millimeters) wide and 2 inches deep. They can be removed with one pickax and two sticks of dynamite. This is after you have severed the steel-treated tape. We bought a gizmo for one of the grandchildren for Christmas. It was a battery-operated gizmo, battery not included, so we bought a package of batteries to make the gizmo go. Have you tried to open a package of batteries lately? First assemble the tools you will need: tomahawk, machete and chisel. I do not know why we bought the vitamin pills for the dog. The dog is a Shetland collie, name of Happy. She is healthier than we are. The pills come in little bubbles that are glued to a small sheet of transparent steel. A large screwdriver or a small shotgun generally will disgorge the things. Happy gets great pleasure from watching our evening struggle to free her vitamin pill. She wags her tail; she barks madly; she spins in tight circles. She always spins to the left. I do not know why. Perhaps it is the effect of the vitamin pills. Cereal boxes hate me. I can get them open but I cannot get them neatly closed. We use plastic containers for refrigerator leftovers. None of the tops fit any of the bottoms. Express mail arrives in envelopes made of chain mail. On airplanes the flight attendant brings us peanuts. "Call the flight engineer," I cry. "Ask him to bring tools for opening the peanuts!" I have emerged from these several ordeals with a strengthened conviction that the whole purpose of American packaging is to prevent anyone from opening anything, ever. Universal Press Syndicate.

Arming China: Some Americans Have Short Memories

I remain unimpressed by the spate of reports underlining U.S. eagerness to rearm the world's largest Communist power. China has repeatedly shown its willingness to fight "beyond the gates" when its Communist Party considered that the interests of the country (read, the party) were threatened. Perhaps Ronald Reagan's America has forgotten the Korean War — as some members of his administration seem to have forgotten the seizure of American hostages by Iran, when Washington was reduced to a crumpled paper eagle. James Gerstenzang (in "China Looks at the U.S. Way to Upgrade Army," Dec. 12) tells how China's air force is to be given all-weather capability. Great for Beijing, should it plan a strike at the Spratly Islands, contested specks in the crisis-prone South China Sea, on a wet weekend. And Mr. Gerstenzang perpetuates the canard that China's navy is a coastal force. He and his Pentagon informants apparently prefer to ignore Chinese forays into the Pacific and the South China Sea. It is arrant and dangerous nonsense to suppose that the Chinese Communist Party can be manipulated to be a stalking horse for Washington. A rearméd China, especially with a modernized combined operations and amphibious-landing capability, could be a dangerous threat and an unpredictable power broker in Southeast Asia. The cautious regimes in Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore all recognize this. The naive, unquestioning and ill-informed views set forth in this report help to explain why democracies fail. RICHARD BREEZE, Hong Kong.

Letters to the Editor

obligation, thus exposing to the world what democracy is all about. But a fatal contradiction arises: The strength of democracy is sapped when an adversary, always on the alert, exploits any weakness, and when inside his borders nothing of the kind is permitted. Cynics in the Kremlin rub their hands. WALTHER JUUL HANSEN, Vester Skerninge, Denmark. Europe Is Harming Itself In response to the report "EC Says Close Japan-U.S. Ties Harming European Interests" (Dec. 10): I was intrigued and disturbed by your report that the European Community believes that U.S.-Japanese trade agreements are harming European interests. You quote Willy de Clercq, the Community's commissioner for external relations, as accusing Washington and Tokyo of coming to an accord on mutual trade in violation of GATT. To a consumer it is plain that it is the Community that is isolating itself from the rest of the free-market world, and not the reverse. An Apple computer costs three times as much in France and West Germany as in the United States. Japanese goods cost much more in Europe than in Japan or the United States. America buys from Europe and Japan inexpensively. Japan reciprocates, or will as part of the agreement, but Europe does not. If Mr. de Clercq is presenting a case for reciprocity, he should investigate the prices of U.S. and Japanese goods in Europe. And he might explain to Renault, Volvo, Volkswagen etc. that the prices of their exported autos will have to double in the United States — which will mean that their sales essentially disappear. Perchance it is Europe that is driving the rest of the free world into stronger trade agreements. WILLIAM CURTIS CONNER JR., Vienna. The German Role in NATO In response to "U.S. Error in Bonn Reverses Pentagon Official" (Dec. 17): For an ambassador to quarrel publicly with a senior member of the administration is bad form at any time, but Richard Burt's intemperate criticism of Richard Perle is singularly unfortunate at a time when his government is in such difficulties. But the real issue is whether Bonn is justified in granting East German economic assistance, while making inadequate contributions to NATO. If this is strategically foolish and morally reprehensible, as it surely must be, Mr. Perle should be thanked for articulating Western reactions to the policy of appeasement practiced by the West German Christian Democrats. If anyone is entitled to be outraged, it is not the West German government but NATO commanders and all those who really oppose East Germany's dictatorship. LIONEL BLOCH, London. The Fifth Comes Full Circle As an American lawyer, I can respect the decision by Reagan aides to invoke the Fifth Amendment in refusing to testify before congressional committees. Only 36 years ago, the political predecessors of the present administration attacked persons who took the Fifth as traitors. It is never too late to learn that the Constitution protects all citizens. E. ERNEST GOLDSTEIN, Villars-sur-Ollon, Switzerland.

General News

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Ulster Court Rejects Informer's Evidence The Court of Appeal in Belfast last week overturned the prison convictions of 24 alleged members of an Irish Republican Army splinter group for lack of corroborative evidence. Three others who had admitted involvement lost their appeals. According to Norman Shannon, the defense lawyer, the ruling will discourage further use in Northern Ireland of "supergrass," or police informers who testify against former comrades. The appellants were convicted a year ago of nearly 200 charges of terrorist crimes, including murder, on the testimony of Henry Kirkpatrick, a former member of the Irish National Liberation Army. The outlawed group is an extremist faction that broke away from the IRA. The court said that while it suspected that many of the appellants were involved in terrorist activities, they could not be convicted on the uncorroborated evidence. It described Mr. Kirkpatrick, who is serving a life sentence for five murders and 72 other crimes, as a "flawed witness" who frequently lied. In three previous cases, large numbers of defendants convicted on the sole testimony of informers were freed on appeal. Vatican To Market Copies of Treasures The Vatican plans to sell reproductions of historic gold seals to raise money for the conservation of treasures in its secret archives, the Financial Times reports. The original seals, which are attached to centuries-old parchment and manuscripts in the archives, include coronation seals of the Bourbons and the Hapsburgs. The archives, situated in caverns underneath the Vatican, are not open to the public. Cardinal Alfonso Stickler, who oversees the archives, has reached an agreement with Paolo Alzarak, a Milan banker, on selling the seals. Mr. Alzarak's holding company, Zelig, which was named after a film directed by Woody Allen, is setting up a subsidiary called Zelig Mint. In March, an international team of artisans will start reproducing about 30 solid gold seals in limited editions of 10,000 for Zelig Mint, and scholars will write books to accompany them. The operation is expected to yield a profit of several million dollars that will be split by the Vatican and Zelig. Whisky Galore Again For Scottish Island There will be whisky galore again for the 200 islanders of Eriskay, but this time they will have to pay for it. The small Hebridean island off northwestern Scotland became famous 45 years ago after a wrecked ship carrying 20,300 cases of Scotch whisky was looted by the local population. Permission to open the island's first pub has been granted to Allan Macdonald, a local resident and a Gaelic television producer for the British Broadcasting Corp. Mr. Macdonald said he would name the pub "The Politician," after the ship that gave the islanders gigantic hangovers in 1941. The quantity of free Scotch was so great that some residents reportedly used it to light their peat kitchen fires. Around Europe Miscarriages of justice are widespread throughout the Soviet Union, according to an official report to the Moscow Supreme Court by Yovgeni Smolenskiy, the court's deputy chairman. The report, published in the literary weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta, said that innocent people had been sentenced to death by firing squad in several cases. It was not clear whether the executions were carried out. Obsolete Canaries — Ian Grady, a mine rescue worker at Ilkeston in Derbyshire, England, with one of the 50 canaries that are being replaced by electronic meters. The birds, which had been used to detect dangerous gases, are being given to the miners for pets. Paris dog owners who let their pets dirty the sidewalks risk paying fines ranging from 30 francs (\$4.65) to 250 francs beginning this month. The French National Assembly has passed a law authorizing municipal inspectors to fine owners whose dogs relieve themselves anywhere but in the gutter. Paris officials said that the city's 80 men who use motorcycles equipped with suction devices and mechanical brushes to clean the sidewalks cannot keep up with the daily droppings of 278,000 dogs. —SYTSKE LOOLJEN

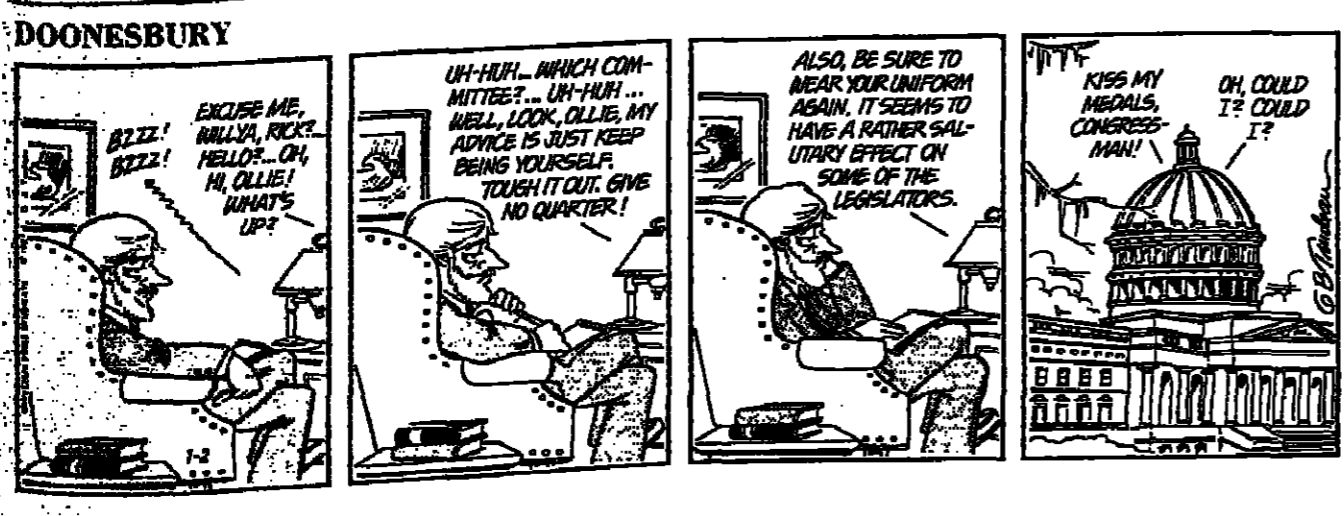


OBSELETE CANARIES — Ian Grady, a mine rescue worker at Ilkeston in Derbyshire, England, with one of the 50 canaries that are being replaced by electronic meters. The birds, which had been used to detect dangerous gases, are being given to the miners for pets.

Raj Narain Dies; Unseated Indira Gandhi in 1970s

By Sanjoy Hazarika New York Times Service NEW DELHI — Raj Narain, 69, a colorful Socialist leader who defeated Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in a parliamentary election and played a key role in the fall of a successor, died Tuesday of a heart attack. Mr. Narain was active in the independence movement against Britain and was later imprisoned scores of times for his leadership of opposition movements. First elected to India's upper house of Parliament in 1966, Mr. Narain became known for his rowdy behavior. He was sometimes asked to leave the chamber and on several occasions had to be carried out by parliamentary officers. In 1975 a high court upheld Mr. Narain's charges of electoral fraud against Mrs. Gandhi. The charges concerned a 1971 election for the lower house that Mr. Narain had lost by more than 100,000 votes. The verdict led to the state of emergency that Mrs. Gandhi declared soon after, arresting thousands of critics, including Mr. Narain, and imposing news censorship. Nearly two years later, when Mrs. Gandhi called new elections and freed her critics, Mr. Narain and his colleagues rode a popular wave of unrest to defeat her and her government. He won decisively in the prime minister's home constituency of Rae Bareilly. In the new government of Prime Minister Morarji Desai, an ascetic follower of Mohandas K. Gandhi, Mr. Narain was appointed health minister. He set about changing the policy on family planning and renounced forced sterilizations. Mr. Desai dismissed Mr. Narain and his chief ally, Charan Singh, the home affairs minister, for working against his Janata Party government. Although there was a brief reconciliation in the Janata Party, Mr. Narain later led a fierce party revolt that toppled Mr. Desai in the summer of 1979 and replaced him with Mr. Singh as prime minister.

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NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
1,445	177.75	177.00	177.00	+0.75	NYSE
1,318	177.75	177.00	177.00	+0.75	NYSE
1,250	177.75	177.00	177.00	+0.75	NYSE
1,200	177.75	177.00	177.00	+0.75	NYSE
1,150	177.75	177.00	177.00	+0.75	NYSE

Market Sales	
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	139,179,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	177,778,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	15,821,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	15,821,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	15,821,000

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg. %
177.75	177.00	177.00	+0.75	+0.42
177.75	177.00	177.00	+0.75	+0.42
177.75	177.00	177.00	+0.75	+0.42
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**Wednesday's NYSE Closing**  
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary	
Advanced	177.75
Declined	177.00
Included	177.00
Total Issues	177.00
New Issues	177.00

NASDAQ Index			
Class	Chg.	Week	Year
Composite	+1.25	N.A.	N.A.
Industries	+1.25	N.A.	N.A.
Finance	+1.25	N.A.	N.A.
Utilities	+1.25	N.A.	N.A.
Stocks	+1.25	N.A.	N.A.
Transp.	+1.25	N.A.	N.A.

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,445	177.75	177.00	177.00	+0.75
1,318	177.75	177.00	177.00	+0.75
1,250	177.75	177.00	177.00	+0.75
1,200	177.75	177.00	177.00	+0.75
1,150	177.75	177.00	177.00	+0.75

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Class	High	Low	Last	Chg.
12 Month	177.75	177.00	177.00	+0.75
6 Month	177.75	177.00	177.00	+0.75
3 Month	177.75	177.00	177.00	+0.75
1 Month	177.75	177.00	177.00	+0.75

NYSE Diary		
Advanced	177.75	
Declined	177.00	
Included	177.00	
Total Issues	177.00	
New Issues	177.00	

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Buy	Sell	1987	1986	1985
1,445	1,318	1,250	1,200	1,150
1,318	1,250	1,200	1,150	1,100
1,250	1,200	1,150	1,100	1,050
1,200	1,150	1,100	1,050	1,000
1,150	1,100	1,050	1,000	950

Dow Jones Averages					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	177.75	177.75	177.00	177.00	+0.75
AMEX	177.75	177.75	177.00	177.00	+0.75
NASDAQ	177.75	177.75	177.00	177.00	+0.75
NYSE	177.75	177.75	177.00	177.00	+0.75
AMEX	177.75	177.75	177.00	177.00	+0.75
NASDAQ	177.75	177.75	177.00	177.00	+0.75

Standard & Poor's Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg. %
177.75	177.00	177.00	+0.75	+0.42
177.75	177.00	177.00	+0.75	+0.42
177.75	177.00	177.00	+0.75	+0.42
177.75	177.00	177.00	+0.75	+0.42
177.75	177.00	177.00	+0.75	+0.42

NASDAQ Diary			
Advanced	177.75		
Declined	177.00		
Included	177.00		
Total Issues	177.00		
New Issues	177.00		

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg. %
177.75	177.00	177.00	+0.75	+0.42
177.75	177.00	177.00	+0.75	+0.42
177.75	177.00	177.00	+0.75	+0.42
177.75	177.00	177.00	+0.75	+0.42
177.75	177.00	177.00	+0.75	+0.42

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

# NYSE Slips in Final '86 Session

**NEW YORK** — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange ended 1986 with a slight loss Wednesday as falling bond prices and end-of-quarter portfolio adjustments led to its third decline in three days.

Trading was moderate as many investors finished business early for the New Year's Eve celebration, a holiday many will stretch into a four-day weekend.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 12.66 to 1,895.95 and declining issues outnumbered gainers 836-774 among the 2,082 issues traded on the New York Stock Exchange.

For the year, the Dow was up 349.28 points, a rise of 22.6 percent, but it was already up 22.4 percent at midyear. Its first close above 1,900 occurred July 1. The Dow's current record high is 1,955.57, set Dec. 2.

Broad market indicators also fell Wednesday. The New York Stock Exchange composite index slid 0.54 to 138.58; the price of an average share lost 14 cents and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 1.20 to 242.17.

On the Big Board, 139.2 million shares changed hands, compared with 126.2 million traded in the previous session.

"If you stand on your head, the market almost looks good," said Trude Latimer, market analyst at Josephthal & Co.

Stocks erased modest early gains when bond prices turned lower. Stock index futures contracts began trading at discounts to their cash indexes and professional traders bought futures and sold the equities. Lower stock index futures prices tend to reflect investors' expectations that stock prices will fall.

"The markets are a hedge-podge," said Jon

Grovesman, head of equity trading at Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

Bond prices initially rose, even though the dollar was lower and oil and gold prices advanced. A weak dollar and rising commodity prices usually hurt the inflation-fearful bond market. Gold traders attributed the sharp run-up in gold to year-end positioning.

"The only thing to say is what people have been saying ad nauseam: We have to wait to see what happens after the first of the year," Mr. Grovesman said. "With tax-law selling out of the way, the market will have no excuses."

Persistent tax-law selling put pressure on stock prices during December. Long-term capital gains lost their preferential treatment under the tax law in effect in 1987.

"The most popular excuse for the market not having a year-end rally had been the changes in the tax laws," agreed Alfred Goldman, stock market strategist at A.G. Edwards & Sons in St. Louis. "The short-term bulls lose that excuse Friday," he said. "If we don't start getting a better tone in the market starting Friday or very soon after that, the market is a lot sicker than I think it is; and I do think it's sick."

Elliot Fried, head of equity research at Shearson Lehman Brothers, said the absence of a year-end rally was not surprising.

"There's a lot of confusion about the economy," Mr. Fried said. "Half the investment community believes the economy is recovering; a whole other group thinks exactly the opposite. Confusion equals uncertainty, which equals poor markets."

In Wednesday trading, BellSouth was the most active NYSE-listed issue, easing  $\frac{3}{8}$  to 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Southern California Edison followed, unchanged at 34.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Chg. %
177.75	177.75	177.00	177.00	+0.75	+0.42
177.75	177.75	177.00	177.00	+0.75	+0.42
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177.75	177.75	177.00	177.00	+0.75	+0.42
177.75	177.75	177.00	177.00	+0.75	+0.42

12
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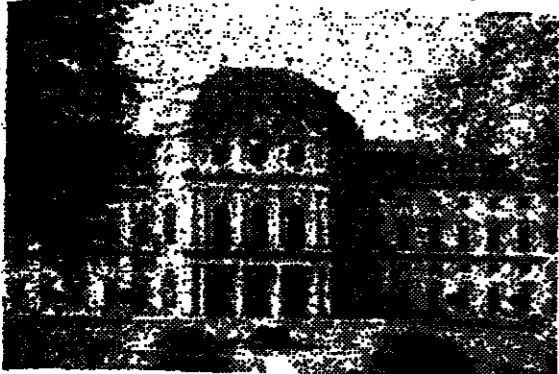
# TRAVEL

- Western Australia's Boom
- Melancholy Brighton
- Private Helicopters Take Off

International Herald Tribune

## TRAVELER'S CHOICE

Balthasar Neumann tercentenary



This year is the 300th anniversary of the birth of the German Baroque architect Johann Balthasar Neumann, and a number of study trips, tours, river cruises and other events are planned to celebrate, especially in the region of Franconia, in northern Bavaria, where Neumann did his greatest work. The Bohemian-born military engineer began his architecture career for the Schilling family, prince-bishops of Würzburg. The Residenz (shown here), the prince-bishop's palace in Würzburg, is Neumann's masterpiece. In Giambattista Tiepolo's fresco over the Residenz's ceremonial staircase—believed to be the largest fresco in the world—the architect, who always retained his military ties, is shown in colonel's uniform. A free brochure about Neumann and information on events marking the tercentenary, "Balthasar Neumann 1687-1754," can be obtained from the Franconian tourist office: Fremdenverkehrsverband Franken, Am Pfarrer 14, D-8500 Nürnberg 80, West Germany.

### Windover Indian site closed

The Windover dig, an archaeological site in Florida that has yielded what archaeologists called "incredible" details of ancient Indian culture, closes to the public Saturday. The last tours of the site are Friday and Saturday. Digging is to end Jan. 17 and the area will be returned to its original state. In 1986, the third year of the dig, archaeologists uncovered more than 55 intact human skulls with well-preserved brain tissue, the remains of more than 120 individuals, a seed necklace, ancient cloth, and bone and wood tools. The items were buried in a peat bog 10 to 12 feet (3 to 3.6 meters) below the bottom of a shallow pond in the Windover Farms neighborhood of Titusville. The site was discovered by a road construction crew. The National Park Service is considering a proposal to make the site a national historic landmark.

### Riding in Alps of Provence

A journey in France this spring will take riders through the cedar-filled forests and lavender-scented valleys of the Alps of Provence on small, sure-footed horses of Provençal stock. The horses are fitted with *ramondée* saddles, comfortable for extended periods; these resemble lighter versions of the Western saddle, characterized by a small horn in front, a slightly built-up seat and long stirrups. The trip, limited to 10 people, starts May 16 in Marseille with a bus ride to Château-Arnoux. From there, on horseback for four or five hours daily, the riders go to Banon, Roussillon, Lantia, Mallemaut and Salcedo-Provence, ending up back in Marseille on May 23. Further trips are scheduled Sept. 5-12 and Sept. 19-26. Based on double occupancy, the price is \$1,875 a person, including breakfast and dinner, accommodations, use of a horse, baggage transport by van, a wine tasting, tips and transfers. Air fare is not included. Butterfield & Robinson, 70 Bond Street, Toronto, Canada M5B1X3.



### A mammoth new museum show

The New York State Museum in Albany is celebrating its 150th anniversary by opening the first part of a major new permanent exhibition. Titled "The Ice Age," it re-creates the aftermath of the last ice age, when mastodons and early humans wandered the spruce-covered tundra of what is now upstate New York. Part of the exhibition depicts a small family of hunters in a setting portraying the mid-Holocene and Cash-Kelly region, augmented by a nearby display of tools and other artifacts excavated from the area. A second group, set near Storm King Mountain in the lower Hudson Valley 12,000 years ago, shows an adult female mastodon and her calf, reconstructed using recent findings that have revolutionized notions about the appearance of these great creatures. Other parts of the museum's collection include Iroquois artifacts and Shaker products. Admission is free.

### Literary England from A to Z

First London A to Z, now England from Auden to Wordsworth—with stops along the way for, among others, Tennyson, Austen, Boswell, Charlotte Brontë, Anthony Burgess, Byron, John Fowles, Hardy, Aldous Huxley, Henry James, Dr. Johnson, Kipling, Andrew Marvell, Orwell, Shakespeare and Woolf. The 23-day Polyvision Tour of Literary England, encompassing landscapes and towns associated with authors and their writings, goes to Cambridge for colleges associated with Byron, Shena Forster, Tennyson and Wordsworth; to Nottingham, D.H. Lawrence's hometown; to Jane Austen's house in Chawton; Henry James's house in Rye and many more places with literary associations. The trip, July 4-26, costs \$3,295 a person in double occupancy, including accommodations, breakfast and dinner, sightseeing led by a university teacher, and tips. Air fare is not included. Peter Gravgaard, 85 The Grove, Moordown, Bournemouth, Dorset BH92TY, England.

### Black Prince's maiden voyage

A new sail-assisted cruise ship, the Black Prince, leaves Amsterdam on April 11 for its maiden voyage, calling at Cadiz, Madeira, the Canaries and Lisbon, arriving back in Amsterdam on April 25. The 450-passenger ship of the Fred. Olsen Lines includes a pontoon swimming pool, the Marina Park, which the owners say is the first of its kind. It permits ocean swimming and skin-diving. There is also a pool on deck. Fares for the inaugural trip range from about \$1,800 to \$4,570. Information from travel agents, or contact Bennett Voyages, 5 rue Scribe, F-75009 Paris.

# CARNIVAL: Baccanalia And Rubber Boots

## Previews of revelry in Rio and Venice



Showing a sensuous leg in Rio.



Masked beckoner in Venice.

by Alan Riding

**R**IO DE JANEIRO — It is no coincidence that for many people the mere mention of Rio de Janeiro evokes images of wild dancing African rhythms, extravagant costumes and beautiful near-naked women and men, all wrapped in a sticky hot embrace of bacchanalia and sensuality. They're right. Other carnivals have some of the things of Rio, but none seem to match its explosion of pre-Lenten revelry. Those who have joined it once, never forget; those who have not, keep wondering and imagining.

Each year, the show seems impossible to repeat; it begins on the evening of Friday, Feb. 27, and ends at midnight or thereabouts on Tuesday, March 3. Since early November the season's sambas have been blaring from radios to insure that, by late February, everyone can sing along; work has started on fancy dresses, if not on making them, at least on saving money to buy the sequins, feathers and satin that go with them; and the samba schools, which serve as huge neighborhood clubs in the poorer parts of town have started practicing the tricky footwork and complex routines that they will show off before thousands when they parade through the Sambadrome. With summer at its height, the mood is building up. Anything serious that needs to be done has already been postponed until after carnival.

Carnival in Brazil, though, is not just Rio. There is not a city, town or village in this vast nation that does not celebrate it. Some Brazilians even argue that it is better—more traditional and less commercial—in Salvador in Bahia state and Olinda in Pernambuco state. Yet there's no stealing Rio's title as the capital of carnival: for carnicais, as the people of the city are known, carnival is not just a holiday week-

end; it is the moment around which the rest of the year revolves, the time when fantasy takes over from reality.

For visitors, the central spectacle is the parade of samba schools that takes place every night until way past dawn in the Sambadrome, with the largest, richest and most exotic schools competing to be champion on Saturday and Sunday nights of the carnival weekend. There is a special Parade of Champions on the night of Saturday, March 7. Tickets to watch the endless dance-past from bleachers cost between \$10 and \$30. But at no charge, there are many parades to be followed as they wander madly through the beachside neighborhoods of Copacabana and Ipanema. And when there are no parades there is hardly a corner without some spontaneous samba group accompanying the flow of *chopp*, or ice-cold draft beer.

The other events that form an essential part of carnival are the samba balls that are held in clubs or hotels. Each usually has a theme to guide the fancy dresses although scant attire unites them all. And they can be wild—not violent, but certainly unrestrained by taboos. Transvestite outfits are common, while at least two or three dances announce themselves as homosexual fiestas. One of the more sober balls, though, also has the best setting: outdoors on Sugar Loaf Mountain overlooking the city and Guanabara Bay. It's on Friday, Feb. 28.

Carnival in Rio, one should add, is not for the unadventurous, but it is also not exclusively for the young. With minimal precautions, older tourists can also have fun. This city has earned a reputation for petty street crime, and visitors should not wander out with large sums of money or passports or expensive watches and jewelry. But there is no need to do so anyway: Rio is cheap and the rule is to dress as informally as whim dictates. It is also

worth taking a camera along for the Sambadrome parades, although it is advisable to hide it in a bag until you get there. But the huge crowds that take over Rio at carnival time are friendly and good humored; they're having a good time and they want visitors to have a good time too.

Tickets for the various balls and the Parade of Champions can be obtained from hotels or travel agencies. Visitors booking their trips through travel agencies in the United States can order their tickets at that time. Information on carnival is also available from the Brazilian Tourist Office, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10176; 212-286-9600.

Alan Riding is the Rio de Janeiro bureau chief of the New York Times.

by Paul Hofmann

**V**ENICE—If you plan to see the Venice carnival, pack a pair of rubber boots. Last year the Queen of the Adriatic was humbled by the third-highest flood of the century at the eve of the celebrations. St. Mark's Square was in part under water, and countless tourists were seen wading across it, their legs wrapped in plastic shopping bags that were not meant as parts of a costume.

"How Tiring Having Fun Is," read a mocking headline in Italy's leading newspaper, *Corriere della Sera* of Milan, over a carnival report from Venice. The discomfort was deepened by wildcat strikes of transit workers manning the *vaporetti*, the little steamers that serve as city buses, and by walkouts of some restaurant employees.

It may not happen this year, but the winter months are the season when high

water occurs most often: exceptionally swollen tides are further whipped up by storms, and the Adriatic Sea invades the lagoon, causing the Grand Canal and the narrower waterways to spill over. A project calling for locks to close the three gaps between the sea and the Venetian lagoon whenever necessary is far from completion.

Even without high water, Venice in winter is often a chilly, drafty and moist place sometimes shrouded in fog. Woolens and rainwear are recommended.

It was not until the 1970s that Venice again began attracting visitors other than the die-hards. It was then that local business people hit upon the idea of creating a Venice winter tourist season—in addition to the city's roaring summers—by reviving its historic carnival.

The Venetian masquerades in the days before Lent were famous throughout Europe during the 18th century. Visitors from many countries mingled with Venetian courtiers, gallants, cardsharps and other adventurers in the crowded squares and passageways of the city. Historians say the carnivals marked the decadence of the Most Serene Republic of Venice; in earlier centuries the Venetian merchants and seamen were too busy trading with the Orient and battling infidels to have any leisure for merrymaking at home.

The rebirth of the Venetian carnival during the last decade has provided off-season earnings for hotels, restaurants, shops and gondoliers, but has also brought some criticism from conservationists. In 1985, some revelers did get out of hand and, among other excesses, lighted bonfires in St. Mark's Square, charring the marble facade of one of the buildings facing it. Last year small groups of environmentalists and left-wing extremists staged anti-carnival demonstrations in and near the piazza, but most of the visitors

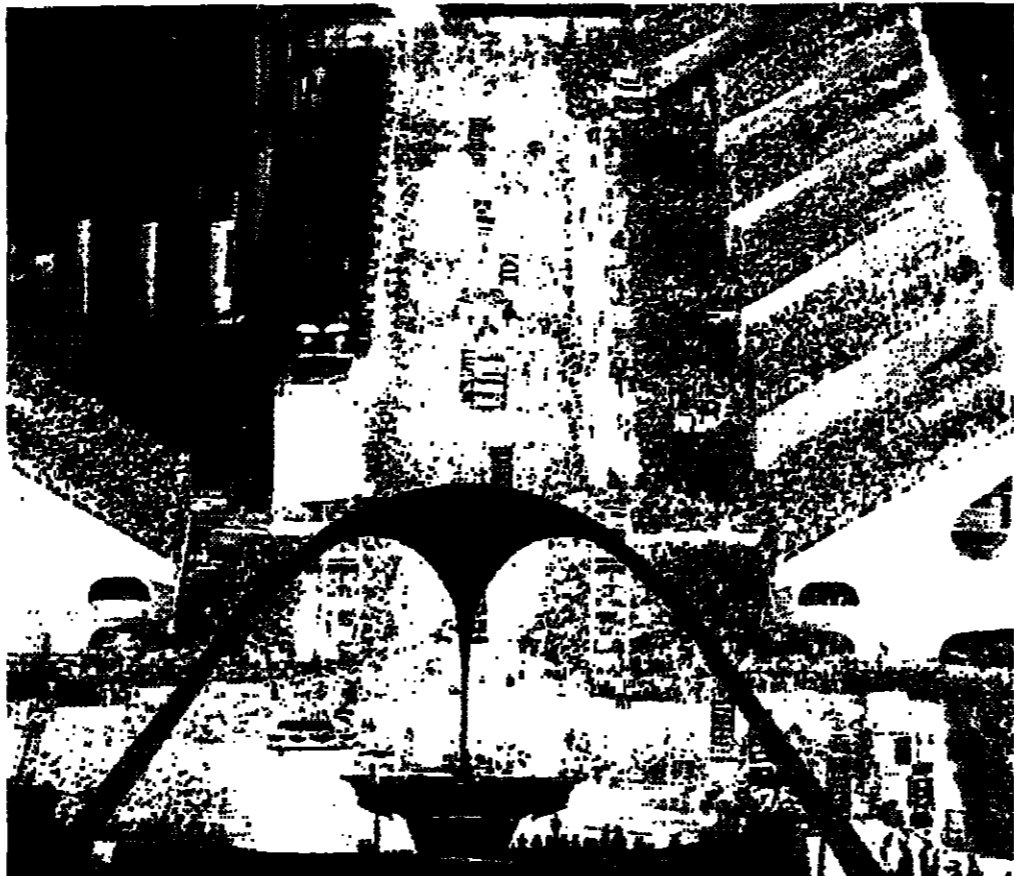
who witnessed them seem to have thought they were part of the subdued high water carnival.

During the 1987 festivities, masked balls and other events are scheduled to take place the week leading up to Lent at the La Fenice Theater and recitals, concerts and art-film shows at the Teatro Malibran near the Rialto. Rock groups will again perform in two small squares on either side of the Grand Canal, the Campo Santo Stefano, as they did last February. The choice of the two little piazzas is a stratagem aimed at keeping teen-agers, fired by the hard rhythms and the punk mood, at a prudent distance from St. Mark's Square.

That piazza will again be flooded and decorated with white and golden plastic ornaments. Barring another high water, St. Mark's Square, the nearby narrow streets and the waterfront looking out at Giudecca Island will again be thronged with make-believe Columbines, Marco Polos, Venetian doges and other costume figures. Confetti will be strewn lavishly. Behind some of the masks will be policemen watching out for pickpockets, but you are well advised to leave you passport and valuables in the hotel safe anyway.

The music of Vivaldi will waltz from loudspeakers strung up around St. Mark's Square and along the adjoining southernmost section of the Grand Canal. Last summer, city hall forbade gondoliers and street minstrels to sing "O Sole Mio" and other popular Neapolitan tunes pointing out that there was more than enough Venetian music to entertain visitors. Nationwide guffaws, mingled with charges of cultural chauvinism and racism, prompted the city fathers on the lagoon to drop their veto against Neapolitan music.

Paul Hofmann is a former Rome bureau chief of the New York Times.



Rio's Sambadrome, and (right)



St Mark's Square Venice in Carnival week.

TRAVEL

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

The Corporate Helicopter Is No Longer Just the Boss's Toy

by Roger Collis

LONDON — The image of the helicopter as the corporate chairman's personal toy is fading fast. At 100 miles per hour (162 kilometers an hour) and 1,000 feet (305.3 meters) above the Thames the loudest noise in an Aerospatiale Twin-Squirrel executive helicopter is the crackle of air traffic control as we bank around the Houses of Parliament on our approach to Battersea Heliport. Take off the blades (needed only for talking to the pilot) and the cabin is quiet and vibration-free. It's a great way to travel from Heathrow to the center of London in less than 10 minutes.

But ask most business people about helicopters and you're likely to hear, yes, of course, they're essential for visiting an offshore oil rig or the odd occasions an executive needs to drop in to someone's factory and they are tolerable for short commuter hops. But for serious corporate use they are slow, noisy, expensive and often grounded by bad weather. That means executives can't rely on helicopters to get them where they want to go when they want to go.

Well, yes, helicopters are slow and expensive. (The cruising speed of a Twin-Squirrel is only 140 miles per hour. The hourly cost is at least double that of an equivalent fixed-wing plane.) But recent advances in navigational aids, auto pilots, lightweight composite materials (such as fiber glass rotor blades) and small but powerful, jet turbine engines, all developed in the last five years, have led to a new generation of small twin-engine, all-weather helicopters. And they have been specifically designed for corporate use. Until these came along the choice was a big, noisy twin-engine machine (often military conversion) such as the Sikorsky SH-60, or a small, single-engine machine forbidden to fly in bad weather or over built-up areas. Even speed and cost are relative, however, if travelers take into account the time saved by flying virtually door-to-door instead of through airports.

"The helicopter has become a very reliable piece of equipment and you can now actually use it like a car," says Robin Keith, managing director of McAlpine Helicopters in Haves, near Heathrow. "People can't believe it's so easy. You don't have to be an enthusiast any longer, shaken and deafened and having to wait for the brain to slow down before you could do any work. More and more companies are buying helicopters rather than planes, having considered both side by side with their travel needs. In 1986 we sold 10 which was a record." According to Keith, there are now about 300 business helicopters flying in Britain compared with about 200 two years ago.

McAlpine is exclusive distributor in Britain for the French-built Aerospatiale range of corporate helicopters which includes the two to five-seat Twin-Squirrel and the five to 12-seat Dauphin. (A Twin-Squirrel costs around £950,000 (about \$1,350,000) and a Dauphin £1.4 million-£1.5 million, both with luxury armchair seats and state-of-the-art avionics). McAlpine claims to be Britain's biggest business helicopter company with about 80 percent of new corporate helicopter sales. Other helicopters in this market include the Bell Jet Ranger, the Agusta-Bell 109 and the Sikorsky S76.

The genesis of this new corporate market was the ability to put two little engines, each with enormous power, into a light helicopter. If one failed, there was still sufficient power to land or to keep going.

"Aviation authorities have made it quite clear around the world that they want to see twins. The era of the single engine corporate helicopter is past, it is being legislated out," Keith says. "Literally, the only reason you have two engines is safety. If you can say that it makes no difference to your performance if one engine fails, you can operate in the same way as a plane. The only thing that stops you is icing. If the freezing level is 1,000 feet and it's pouring with rain you'll have problems because ice sticks and you get heavier and heavier. And you're not allowed to make a blind landing in fog.

Legislation is the biggest single handicap to helicopter operations. In London, for example, the only buildings where they can fly from the roof of are the International Press Center and Mirror Group Newspapers. The Twin-Squirrel is the only helicopter which has been cleared for rooftop landings.

"The problem we have at the moment," said Keith, "is persuading the CAA [Civil Aviation Authority] to legislate specifically for the helicopter rather than trying to adapt it to rules for fixed-wing aircraft. It's even more restrictive on the Continent, West Germany particularly and France, where you basically are not allowed to fly without permission from the local prefecture. The climate is improving though."

Whether a corporation opts for a helicopter or a plane depends on how far executives need to travel and how often. "Bear in mind that the helicopter provides one unique facility, the ability to take off and land vertically. If you do not require that, then the helicopter is useless to you because of its high operating cost," Keith says. "Sensibly, planes will be used for long distances, helicopters up to 200 miles. That includes Paris, Brussels, Antwerp, Leeds, Dublin, which are all about an hour and a quarter from here. If you need regularly to go farther than that, then perhaps you need a plane, unless having got there, the places you need to visit are very close together."

John Wilson, McAlpine's company secretary, says a Twin-Squirrel can fly executives around for 85 pence per passenger mile. This compares to the Automobile Association's estimate of 71 pence per mile for a 4.5 liter car. Wilson's figure takes into account tax relief, finance charges, insurance, maintenance and operating costs. It assumes that four seats will be filled on every trip and that the helicopter will fly 700 hours a year.

Unless a helicopter is needed for more than 300 hours a year, it makes sense to charter a helicopter rather than buy one. From McAlpine, this costs £450 an hour for a Twin Squirrel and £750 for a Dauphin.



Brighton beach and pier: "A beach that nature intended for walking on in sturdy shoes, breathing in the bracing air."

Mass Melancholia in British Pleasure

by Hans Koning

BRIGHTON, England — There is something inherently melancholy about English pleasure resorts. I know this is a subjective impression and it should not infuriate the British Tourist Authority. But assuming there is truth in it, why would this be so?

Part of it may be that the concept of public pleasure is still considered a bit lower-class in England. If you can afford it, you enjoy your public pleasures privately: members only. (Transferred to Anglo-Saxon America, this means that public pleasure is a Mass Concept. The masses at pleasure in the United States are as hemmed in as protected elephants in a nature park. In the United States the good spots themselves tend to be private, be they beaches, mountains, or whole islands.)

But class and mass are not sufficient to explain this melancholy in

the air. There is also an element of trying too hard, of acting like Latins at the Mediterranean or even like Latins at a TV-commercial Mediterranean. Trying to be gay (in the old-fashioned sense) is always rather pathetic. The English climate does not help but it cannot be made the scapegoat. The North-British Tourist Authority. But the Dutch seaside is not melancholy (I'm thinking here mostly of resort pleasure of the "By the sea, by the sea, oh how happy we'll be" kind). Cold or not, the Dutch genuinely believe in loafing on café terraces. The English are really more at ease in hotel catacombs or in cozy pubs.

Enough generalizing. Take Brighton, which is as typical as you can get for such a resort, one that is near a big city. Brighton is as close as the sea gets to a Londoner unless he's ready for a dip in the Thames estuary. But it is far enough, 50 miles (80 kilometers), to have become a real town and not some sort of Coney Island. Its resort history is impressively long: It was here in 1750 that Dr. Richard Russell started prescribing his water cure, sea baths in a "bathing machine" and a pint of sea water a day.

Like Vichy, in France, where a similar regime with spring water at increased the decrepit and near-decrepit rich, Russell managed to lure young swells worse for wear after a hard season in London. The place really took off when the swell of the century arrived, the Prince of Wales, later Prince Regent, still later King George IV. George was 21 then, the year 1783. He hardly ever left afterward and he had built what is now to Brighton as the Eiffel Tower is to Paris: the Royal Pavilion.

These were the years of England's Indian fantasies, and the pavilion was given the form of a maharaja's palace. My 1855 Gazetteer, though, thinks it was modeled on the Moscow Kremlin. It is a bit of both, maybe, with some touches of avant-le-titre Walt Disney. Inside it is neither Indian nor Russian but Chinese, if a sort of chinoiserie Chinese. Later, George's niece Queen Victoria was so embarrassed by its bad taste that she had the good pieces of furniture carted away, 140 cart loads in all, then sold the empty building to the town of Brighton.

These days the town council is in the process of restoring it to the way it looked when the Prince Re-



"In the summer, swarming with folks."

cent was using it for his Petronius-style entertainments. The present pavilion has lent back most of the original lamps, chairs, and tables. In our age of nostalgia and respect for real craftsmanship (no matter how ugly its end products), the Royal Pavilion has quite regained its glamour. It is what brings in the holidaymakers (a terrible word but that is what they call them here), that, and the last remaining of the three piers, and, of course, the beach and the sea.

On a summer day, all those are swarming with folks. The beach is pebbly, but so is Cannes and Nice, it is wide, and it faces a clean sea, as seas go these days. Still and all, I cannot help feeling it is a beach that nature intended for walking on, in sturdy shoes, breathing in the

bracing air. It is a very neat beach, with somewhat spartan walled lawns and concrete "covey-niches." It tries for a sensual image (my official brochure portrays not less than three necking couples), and there is even a naturist, that is nudist, stretch; but the word "beach" seems more appropriate than "sensual."

On the pier, people take potshots at a wooden orient in the right stand, and when they hit it, the animal pees on them (water, I hasten to add). On the upmarket side of the Grand Hotel, with a capital F. The Grand, redecorated, looks beautiful, but I lack the will to investigate what a Fun Bar may be like.

All this isn't serious and yet, melancholically, much too damn seri-

ous. It is hard work. When the day finally ends, and that takes a long time in summer at 50 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, day trippers leave and natives stay on with mutual sighs of relief.

But now, in the middle of the Atlantic winter, Brighton is something else again. Now it takes its revenge on those exotic places which themselves sink into bottomless melancholy at the end of their "season" (think of Brigitte Bardot's "Fin de l'été"). Now the holiday-makers blend in with the natives and, the moment the words "resort" and "pleasure" can be dropped, Brighton becomes simply a small English town under a spectacular sky facing a spectacular sea.

Within the new breathing space in the streets — made roomy by the winter rains — you see fine bits of 18th-century architecture from the vantage points they need. Regency Square turns out to be a low U-shape of lovely 1800s houses. The Old Steine, pronounced steen, is not a parking lot for four buses and ice cream wagons but a triangular conflux of streets on which the Royal Pavilion more or less faces the field where the fishermen dried and mended their nets. Now that the town guides no longer invite you to think away the houses and the traffic, the Steine is a real town square.

On a December day, when it darkens shortly after 3, wet pavements reflect the lights of the cars and the shop windows. The Royal Pavilion and the Dome Theatre, one the regent's stables, loom with softened outlines in the uncertain light and begin to fit in. In the bare trees of the square, thousands of starlings twitter and take off at a mysterious signal to circle over the pseudo-Kremalin cupolas. The place acquires a dignity of our time and you don't regard it only with regret that it has pushed away nature and the fishermen's field. Overhead, the high wind from the Channel chases the clouds. When you cross the street to look out over the waves, you see how under the threatening sky, with a smear of red where the sun just set between two down-pours, the sea is Homerically winelocated.

Hans Koning's new book about the year 1968 will be published by W.W. Norton in September 1987.

Table with columns for fund names, symbols, and prices. Includes sections for International Funds, Specialized Funds, and Other Funds. The table lists various investment funds such as ALM Management, BARRIS, and others, along with their respective prices and symbols.

FOOD

Piquant Tale of Madame Jacques

by Mark Kurlansky

FORT-DE-FRANCE, Martinique — Nobody seems to remember who Madame Jacques was, but her rear end has been immortalized in one of the great cuisines of the Americas.

La queue de Madame Jacques is the Martiniquaise name for a bulbous indigenous pepper that will burn your ears off with one bite. No Antillean chef would be without it. But in spite of its taste for the piquant to the point of torture, the word subtly keeps coming to mind when describing the food.

Cuisine in the Caribbean, like the people, is a blend of India, Africa, Europe and native America. This is true everywhere and the ratios in the blend account for more of a difference from one island to another than any other factor. In gastronomic terms, these four strains are nowhere blended more gracefully than in Martinique.

Of course they are not always blended. Martinique is a *département* of France. And just as the people speak both French and Creole (an African and French Caribbean language) so there is French food and Creole food.

The most celebrated dish in Martinique is *blaff*. A fish, usually a red snapper, is marinated in garlic and lime juice and then steamed in water seasoned with parsley, thyme and green onions. After about 10 minutes' cooking crushed hot pepper and

garlic and lime juice are added and the fish is served in its broth.

The dish is light and simple, made from the garden staples of Martinique. There is no butter, no oil, no fat, just a concentrated essence of natural flavors. A popular variation on this, and a personal nomination for the greatest dish in the Caribbean, is *blaff d'oursin*. The ousin, delicate café-au-lait-colored meat from white sea urchins, is prepared like a fish blaff and the combination of rich seasoning, the fine flavor of the urchin and the burning pepper is a perfect example of that odd sensation — a peppery hot dish that is also subtle.

Everything has to have that pepper in it. If it doesn't make you cry it's not Martiniquaise. "If there is not pepper in the dish, it lacks charm," said Julot Iohelmann, owner of a small very Creole seafood restaurant in the resort town of Vauclan.

There are lobsters, shrimp and both land and sea crabs. The land crabs live a soft life before their final demise, kept in cages on a diet of bananas, corn and sweet potatoes.

Like in all of the islands, cocon, known by the Creole word *lambi*, is a staple food. Lambi is a tough strip of muscle with a taste so distinct and delicate that it is worth all of the struggles to make it tender. Every island has preferred solutions to this problem and here it is friesée.

seasoned with lime and pepper. There are a lot of variations on this dish but the lambi always ends up tender and carefully blended with other flavors.

*Chattrou* is a small octopus that is cleaned in lime juice and marinated in rum and cooked with herbs. Traditionally it is served on top of red beans, which are placed on a bed of rice.

Cassava flour is one of the indigenous elements of creole cooking. The native Indians of the region, the Caribs, were using this root when Columbus arrived. It is toxic and they extracted the juice to use as poison. The remainder of the root is safe and is ground into a flour used for bread and cooking throughout the Caribbean.

In Martinique, blood sausages — *boudin noir* — are made by blending the blood with herbs and cassava flour. Unlike in Europe, blood sausages here are always boiled, never grilled.

Turtle is also essential to Martinique cooking and like lambi, it takes a lot of preparation. The best steaks of the turtle resemble mediocre beef and the fins are gelatinous and bony.

But always the blending of herbs and hot peppers is essential. "When you are making blaff you should smell it for 20 kilometers," says Max Cantinot, chef of the Poisson Rouge outside Fort-a-France.

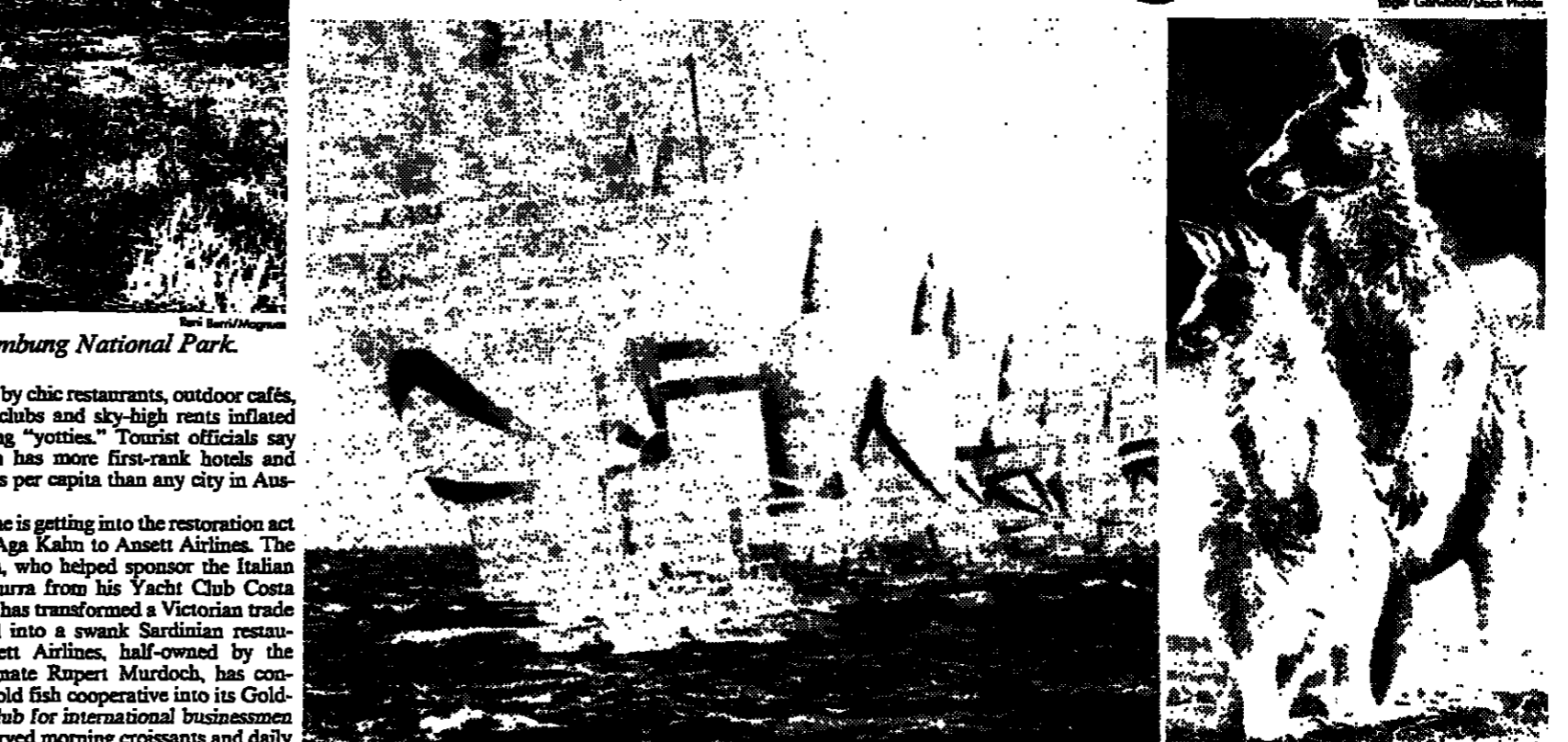
Mark Kurlansky is a Miami-based journalist.



TRAVEL

Western Australia, Sailing Into Gentrification

Perth and Fremantle have left behind their Matilda days.



Ghost town on Indian-Pacific rail line, and (above right) the Pinnacles in Nambung National Park.

by Stewart McBride

FREMANTLE, Australia — On the night of Sept. 26, 1983, the America's Cup was ceremoniously unbolted from its pedestal at the Newport Yacht Club, where it had perched for 32 years.

Perth, a prosperous sun-drenched metropolis of a million people, is a tiny island of civilization, sandwiched between the Indian Ocean and a red dust desert that makes the Mojave look mild.

gentrified by chic restaurants, outdoor cafes, exclusive clubs and sky-high rents inflated for arriving "yuppies."

Everyone is getting into the restoration act from the Aga Kahn to Ansett Airlines. The Aga Kahn, who helped sponsor the Italian yacht Azurra from his Yacht Club Costa Smeralda, has transformed a Victorian trade union hall into a swank Sardinian restaurant.

Despite all the effort to gussy up Fremantle, at times it still seems like a Mediterranean fishing village. The town is strewn with corner Italian grocery stores where one is more likely to find five different grades of olive oil than barbecue sauce.

Some locals may fear the Italian working-class town they affectionately call "Freo" has become too much of an Australian Saint-Tropez, yet many overseas visitors, like California's Diana and Jim Jessie, have become genuine Fremantle boosters.

Stewart McBride is a Paris-based journalist.

This has already lured to Western Australia an international press corps of more than 1,800 and \$1.8 billion in tourist-related investment capital.

Perth, an English settlement founded in 1827 (just 24 years before the America's Cup races began), was once British to the mites. Today, however, it resembles California more than Cornwall.

Western Australia is a state three times the size of Texas with one-tenth the population. It also happens to possess the world's largest alumina deposit, three-quarters of Australia's gold, and enormous iron, nickel and diamond resources.

Twelve miles down the Swan River is Fremantle, a seaport of 23,000 inhabitants. From here the competing 12-meter yachts depart daily to sail the 24.1-mile (39-kilometer), America's Cup course.

Perth and Fremantle have left behind their Waltzing Matilda days and are being

Some of the America's Cup competitors, and (right) long-time residents.

Investment Strategies & Opportunities on the Paris Stock Exchange

An International Conference Sponsored by International Herald Tribune & French Company Handbook Paris, February 9-10, 1987

This major conference will provide financial executives with a complete overview of the Paris Bourse's potential, including specific insights into promising industry and stock selections.

Simultaneous translation will be provided at all times.

- FEBRUARY 9 09.15 NEW TECHNIQUES OF OPERATING ON THE PARIS BOURSE. Xavier Dupont, President, Paris Stockbrokers Association, Partner, Dupont-Demant stockbrokerage firm. 10.15 Coffee. 10.45 FRENCH INSTITUTIONAL INVESTOR PANEL: Industry Group Selections for Stock Market Performance in 1987. Panel participants: Credit Agricole, Credit Lyonnais, Groupe Victoire, Societe Generale. 12.15 LATEST COMPANY DEVELOPMENTS. 12.45 Lunch. IS THERE A MEANINGFUL CHANGE IN NATIONAL ATTITUDES TOWARDS BUSINESS IN FRANCE? Guest speaker: David de Rothschild, Chairman, Rothschild & Associates Banque. 14.45 FRENCH INSTITUTIONAL INVESTOR STRATEGY AND SELECTIONS ON THE PARIS BOURSE. Panel participants: AXA, Credit Commercial de France, Credit du Nord. 16.45 LATEST COMPANY DEVELOPMENTS. 16.45 OPPORTUNITIES IN FRENCH TECHNOLOGY. Jacques Malsouagne, General Manager of France's Industry Ministry, former Chairman and CEO of IBM World Trade Corp. 17.30 Cocktails.

FRENCH COMPANY HANDBOOK

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Treasure House of Geisha Combs

by Amanda Mayer Stinchecum

KYOTO, Japan — In the middle of the Gion District of Kyoto, the center of the city's geisha world, a narrow, three-story, tile-roofed building is wedged between coffee shops, boutiques, restaurants and souvenir shops.

Amid the street's conspicuous glamour stands Nijusanya, a tiny shop specializing in boxwood combs and ornaments used to style the sculptured hairdos (or wigs) worn by geishas and actors of the Kabuki stage.

Combs apparently made of bamboo are depicted on ancient clay tomb figures of the Jomon Period (up to 200 B.C.), and a large comb 1,200 years old, excavated from a palace site in Nara, the first permanent capital of Japan, is very similar to the shop's old signboard — a bowed comb a foot long (about 30 centimeters).

During the 18th century, combs were increasingly used as hair ornaments. They became objects of luxury, made not only of



times to rise. In the old days, says the shop manager, Isamu Kakiie, every time a girl was born in Kagoshima, the family planted a boxwood tree. By the time she was of marriageable age, the tree was ready to be cut and made into combs for her troussseau.

The best boxwood is kutsuge (yellow boxwood), from Kagoshima Prefecture on the island of Kyushu. Once cut, the trees are left to dry for a year, then smoke-cured. The raw wood is much easier to carve; curing makes the wood harder. The warping that occurs during the drying and curing processes is corrected by clamping the pre-cut slabs of wood before cutting the teeth of the combs.

Every Japanese boxwood comb at Nijusanya is made by hand, each tooth hand-carved, requiring great skill to make the teeth straight and give them a smooth finish that will not damage the hair. Kakiie was a comb maker for decades until the proprietor of Nijusanya promoted him to manager. He made the bamboo combs (now rarely made and no longer sold by Nijusanya) called togushi, consisting of two, back-to-back rows of dozens of extremely fine teeth. Togushi were used for cleaning the hair between infrequent washings, the fine teeth drawing grease and dust from the hair.

The word for comb, kushi, is associated with misfortune because, in addition to the numerical meaning of the syllables ku and shi (9 and 4), ku also means suffering and shi means death. It is considered bad luck to mean death. It is considered bad luck to give a comb as a gift unless the recipient has money, to compensate the recipient for the bad luck he may receive with the comb.

Few, if any, boxwood combs are now made in Kyoto; those sold at Nijusanya made in Kazuoka, near Osaka. There are some 10 craftsmen there, the youngest still about 10 craftsmen there, the youngest still about 10 craftsmen there, the youngest still about 10 craftsmen there.

ished there, he said, able to support all their artisans solely by the manufacture of hand-made combs. Kushi jinja, the comb shrine, in Kazuoka attests to the great number of people once involved.

The hair clasps (made of Thai boxwood because Japanese boxwood is too hard to carve into the sometimes intricate, traditional designs), in addition to being an elegant but easy way to hold hair together, are better than metal clips or rubber bands because they don't break the hair.

There are two basic comb shapes for everyday use — an elongated box used by women, and a short-handled style used by men. In medium sizes, these are about \$25. The larger women's combs can cost as much as \$40. Many of the long-handled combs in extreme shapes are for styling the elaborate hairdos and wigs of geisha and Kabuki actors. The styling combs are in the \$16 to \$20 range. Each comb made of Japanese boxwood is marked with the shop's crest; unmarked clasps of ornaments without the crest are Thai boxwood or camellia wood.

Hair clasps are made in dark-stained and natural Thai boxwood, beautifully finished to bring out the grain of the wood. The most elegant are the plain, undecorated ones in oval or rounded shapes (the largest of these cost about \$18.50). The more elaborately carved clasps, like those with curling vine scrolls, are \$32. The single-stemmed kamazashi, or hairpins, are worn as ornaments in thick hair. A gingko leaf hairpin costs \$14 and an openwork bamboo hairpin is \$17.

Amanda Mayer Stinchecum, a specialist in Japanese textiles, is writing a guide to traditional Kyoto shops to be published by John Weatherhill in Tokyo.

SHOPPING

wood or bamboo but also of tortoise shell and ivory, decorated with gold, silver and colored lacquers, precious metal inlays or mother-of-pearl. After the Meiji Restoration of 1868, with the influx of Western influence and a simplification of Japanese dress, the elaborate combs of the preceding era gradually reverted to earlier types, the more simple utilitarian combs seen today in Nijusanya's display cases. Combs made of Japanese boxwood command higher prices than their imported counterparts — for example, boxwood from Thailand — which is not as strong. As Japanese boxwood becomes scarcer, its price con-

Wednesdays NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

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U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Dec. 31

Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

Grains

WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum

COYEA MEAL (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum

SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 42,000 lbs minimum

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Food

Dec. 31

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Metals

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Financial

Dec. 31

Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

Stock Indexes

Dec. 31

Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

Commodity Indexes

Dec. 31

Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

Market Guide

Dec. 31

Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

Treasury Bonds

Dec. 31

Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

London Commodities

Dec. 31

Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

Paris Commodities

Dec. 31

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S&P 100 Index Options

Dec. 31

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Spot Commodities

Dec. 31

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London Metals

Dec. 31

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Asian Commodities

Dec. 31

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DM Futures Options

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NYSE High-Lows

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Jaguar Reports Records for 1986

The Associated Press

LONDON—Jaguar, the British luxury auto manufacturer, has announced that its production and sales figures had reached record highs in 1986.

Record output in the two weeks before the Christmas holidays helped the company and the year with a record production of 41,437 cars, 8 percent higher than in 1985.

Hein-Werner to Buy Applied Power Car Unit

Reuters

WAUKESHA, Wisconsin—Hein-Werner Corp. said that it has signed a definitive agreement to buy the North American and European operations of Applied Power Inc. in a stock transaction. The value of the transaction was not disclosed.

Applied Power will get 300,000 shares of Hein-Werner common stock plus up to an additional 800,000 shares if Hein-Werner's earnings and stock price meet certain criteria, or if there is a significant third-party acquisition of Hein-Werner stock, Hein-Werner said.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Northern Express Airlines Inc. said that it has agreed to merge with Air Midwest America Inc., also based in Columbus, and plans to commit \$8 million to \$10 million of capital to the new company. Terms of the merger were not disclosed.

Indonesia Cites Drop In Foreign Investment

Reuters

JAKARTA—Foreign investment in Indonesia fell for the third consecutive year in 1986, the chairman of the Foreign Investment Board, Gimanjar Kartasamita, said Thursday.

He told the Antara news agency that foreign investment approvals fell to the equivalent of \$825.2 million in 1986, Foreign investment has been falling since 1983, when approvals totalled a record \$2.73 billion.

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Table listing various market indices and their corresponding page numbers.

WALL STREET WATCH

Investors Take Cold Bath In New Closed-End Funds

By JOHN C. BOLAND

BALTIMORE — Last year brought the greatest surge in sales of new closed-end investment funds since the late 1920s, about \$4 billion worth.

The dismal tally is no surprise to professionals accustomed to the risks of initial public offerings.

The market price of its huge, \$510 million Liberty All Star Equity Fund (ticker symbol USA), and the price promptly sagged from the \$10 offering price to \$9.

Early investors in many of the popular single-country funds have suffered similar losses.

Later in December, Merrill Lynch stopped supporting the market price of its huge, \$510 million Liberty All Star Equity Fund (ticker symbol USA), and the price promptly sagged from the \$10 offering price to \$9.

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Canada Accepts Wood Tax

It Replaces U.S. Tariff Penalty

By John F. Burns

TORONTO — Negotiators have agreed on a plan to set aside a 15 percent U.S. tariff penalty on Canadian softwood exports to the United States and replace it with a 15 percent Canadian export tax.

The agreement will apply to Canadian exports that captured 32 percent of the U.S. softwood market in 1985, at a value of about \$2.9 billion.

Canadian lumber industry executives condemned the agreement Wednesday. They were joined by politicians opposed to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's government, which reached the agreement in Washington late Tuesday under the pressure of a midnight deadline set by U.S. trade law.

Industry analysts in Canada forecast that the export tax would reverse a trend that has seen Canada widening its American market share in recent years, as layoffs and bankruptcies have increased in the U.S. softwood industry.

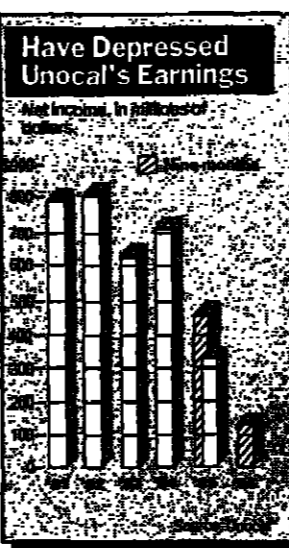
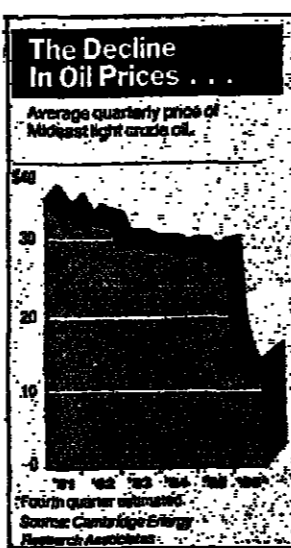
U.S. companies, contending that low fees in Canada for timber cutting amount to an unfair subsidy, led the fight for a tariff penalty that resulted in a Commerce Department ruling on Oct. 15 that imposed the 15 percent levy.

Critics here had argued that Canada should resist increased softwood levies and should carry the issue into international trade tribunals if necessary. The government decided to go for a quick settlement that would keep the increased duties, amounting to an estimated \$435 million, in Canada.

In addition, Canadian officials wished to avoid a final ruling by the Commerce Department on the unfair subsidy issue, which they feared would encourage petitions by other U.S. industries facing strong Canadian imports.

The announcement of the accord was greeted with satisfaction in official quarters. The premier of British Columbia, William Vander Zalm, whose province accounts for

See CANADA, Page 12



Unocal Recovering From 2 Ordeals

Drop in Oil Prices, Pickens Battle Leave Some Scars

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Fred L. Hartley, the feisty chairman and chief executive of Unocal Corp., has in the last year and a half endured an oilman's nightmare: the one-two punch of a hostile takeover attempt by T. Boone Pickens and plummeting crude-oil prices.

Unocal has paid a price for those ordeals, and analysts say it is too soon to gauge the company's long-term prospects. But still, given the circumstances, Unocal appears to be emerging from its troubles in relatively good condition.

They have managed reasonably well in a difficult environment," said Sanford I. Margoshes, an analyst at Shearson Lehman Brothers. "They're muddling along."

Unocal's problems started when Mr. Pickens, the chairman of Mesa Petroleum, made a run at the company last year.

Unocal successfully fought off Mr. Pickens, but at the cost of taking on a huge debt load — an additional \$4.4 billion, bringing total debt to a peak of \$5.9 billion — to buy back 40 percent of its shares at a premium.

Paying off that debt and keeping the company operating normally was burdened enough with oil at \$25 a barrel, the recent price of the 15 barrel squeezed even the healthiest of oil companies and made business that

much more difficult for Unocal. "They are clearly enormously encumbered," Mr. Margoshes said. "There's no way for them to really prosper unless there's a dramatic and sustained improvement in crude-oil and natural-gas prices."

Although the price of crude has risen to nearly \$18 since a pricing agreement was reached by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries last month, that is far from the dramatic improvement needed.

Unocal's earnings have tumbled from \$700 million, or \$4.03 a share, in 1984, to \$325 million, or \$2.36 a share in 1985, and an estimated \$1.30 a share last year.

The one bright spot has been the refining and marketing operation, which has done well because 1986 prices of finished petroleum products, including gasoline, did not fall as fast as crude-oil prices. But that windfall appears to have ended, and analysts are looking for only moderate earnings improvement this year.

Mr. Hartley took a more optimistic view. He said that the company's cash flow in 1986 of about \$1.4 billion after interest payments was strong enough to pay for a good-sized exploration and development program, pay the dividend to shareholders and still have enough left over to pare the debt to \$5.4 billion, or about 75 percent of total capital.

See UNOCAL, Page 12

Bell Unit, Vying With Murdoch, Raises HWT Bid

MELBOURNE — Robert Holmes & Court's Bell Group has increased its takeover offer for Herald & Weekly Times Ltd., Australia's largest media group, to an indicated 2.02 billion Australian dollars (\$1.34 billion), HWT's chairman, John Dahlisen, said Thursday.

The offer, from J.N. Taylor Holdings, was raised 50 cents a share, to 13.50 dollars.

The new bid offer for HWT compares with an existing bid by Rupert Murdoch's News Corp. of 12 dollars a share, or 1.8 billion dollars.

The HWT board meets Friday to decide on the bids. Mr. Murdoch had given HWT till Friday afternoon to accept his offer.

The HWT board said in early December that it would recommend that shareholders accept the Murdoch bid.

Taylor is also offering scrip alternatives of nine Taylor convertible notes or preference shares for every five HWT shares. Its initial bid, announced on Dec. 24, offered seven Taylor notes or preference shares for every four HWT shares.

Mr. Holmes & Court, an accomplished corporate raider who is Australia's wealthiest man, has also eased the conditions of his offer by requiring acceptance of only 52 percent of shares compared with the previous 90 percent.

News Corp. officials were not immediately available for comment on the new bid.

HWT has often been the subject of takeover speculation since it fought off bids aimed at a 50.1-percent controlling stake by News Corp. in 1979 and by Bell Group in 1981.

It then built up a series of protective crossholding associations, notably with Queensland Press Ltd. and Advertiser Newspapers Ltd.

The recent Murdoch offer had been characterized by analysts as virtually an agreed bid.

But Foreign Minister Bill Hayden had said he was disturbed by the bid, which, if successful, would give News Corp. a monopoly in three Australian cities and control

of major newspapers in every state capital. He said he intended to raise the issue at a cabinet session.

Mr. Murdoch is already the owner of Australia's only national daily, The Australian, and controls or has other interests in Australian newspapers and two major television stations.

Mr. Murdoch also owns newspaper, magazine and television properties in Britain, the United States and Canada.

Polish Debt May Surpass \$35 Billion

WARSAW — Poland will be unable to meet interest repayments to Western creditors in 1987 and its hard-currency debt is expected to reach more than \$35 billion, according to official statistics.

An economic plan for 1987 cited by the official PAP news agency on Wednesday envisaged a trade surplus with the West of \$1 billion, virtually unchanged from last year.

But PAP said, "Poland will continue to lack enough currency to fully pay interest on foreign debt, which means that full indebtedness will grow to more than \$35 billion."

Poland has fallen behind in paying interest for at least two years, and has failed to reach agreement with the Paris Club of 17 Western creditor nations on rescheduling 1986 repayments.

Finance Minister Bazyli Samojlik said recently that Poland would repay less than \$2 billion in 1986, but would not say how much needed to be rescheduled.

Diplomats estimate that \$550 million could be lacking.

FAP said exports to the West were targeted to reach \$6.2 billion in 1987, an increase of 5 percent over last year's level, adjusted for inflation, while imports should rise 4.2 percent, to \$5.2 billion.

Currency Rates

Table showing currency rates for various countries including Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Tokyo, Zurich, and others.

Table showing other dollar values for various currencies like Australian dollar, Canadian dollar, Hong Kong dollar, etc.

Interest Rates

Table showing interest rates for various terms and currencies, including 1-month, 3-month, 6-month, and 1-year rates.

Key Money Rates

Table showing key money rates for various currencies and terms.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table showing U.S. money market funds with columns for fund name and various metrics.

Gold

Table showing gold prices for various locations like Hong Kong, London, and New York.

France, EC Denounce U.S. Import Duty Rise

PARIS — France has criticized as unacceptable the U.S. decision to impose 200 percent tariffs on some European Community exports in a dispute over feed grain sales.

A statement on Wednesday by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said France feared the decision carried "a grave threat of confrontation."

It reiterated EC Commission hopes that an agreement would be reached before the import duties go into effect no later than Jan. 30.

In Brussels, Willy de Clercq, the EC external trade commissioner, warned that, "The community is ready to respond on the day the American measures come into force." But, he added, there "remains a month to avoid the worst... through negotiation."

France's foreign trade minister, Michel Noir, said the United States had chosen "the Rambo method" by announcing the tariffs. He added that the EC would retaliate "toe for an eye and tooth for a tooth" if the United States raised to 200 percent import duties on cheap white wine, gm. brandy, cheese, olives, carrots and canned ham.

They now carry import duties ranging between 15 and 20 percent. The French Association of Wine and Spirits Exporters said the threatened levies amounted to a ban as they would price imports out of the U.S. market. It said the United States accounted for 25 percent of French exports of wine and

spirits. French brandy-producer shares fell on the Paris Bourse on Wednesday.

The U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yeutter, said Tuesday that the measures would be imposed unless an agreement was reached on compensation for U.S. feed-grain markets lost when Spain joined the Common Market at the beginning of 1986.

He said the higher duties would affect \$400 million in EC exports a year, or the value of the markets the United States said it lost.

Negotiations have left both sides far apart over the issue. The EC has argued that any compensation measures must be temporary and modest in scale since the United States, it insists, will benefit from Spanish entry through lower tariffs for industrial exports.

In Brussels, EC officials said that the community and the United States faced a month of hectic bargaining to try to avert a damaging trade war. Trade between the blocs accounts for 30 percent of the world total.

Commission officials in the EC, which groups 12 West European countries, said they expected a meeting of value officials either in Brussels or Washington in the middle of the month.

But they cautioned that there was no clear solution in sight. "It will not be easy," one official said. "The positions of the two sides are still very far apart."

Nigeria Sets Slim '87 Budget, Allows for Oil 'Uncertainty'

LAGOS — Major General Ibrahim Babangida, Nigeria's leader, has announced a budget of 17.8 billion naira (\$8.3 billion at the official rate) for fiscal 1987, one of the smallest estimates since Nigeria hit the peak of oil wealth more than 10 years ago.

Coming midway in the country's two-year structural adjustment program, the estimates include a contingency of 4.5 billion naira to take account of "uncertainties" in the world oil market, General Babangida said Thursday in a nationwide broadcast.

He said that the budget would consolidate the gains from the 1986 austerity budget of around \$11 billion. That budget was predicated on oil. Nigeria's economic lifeline, at \$25 a barrel, but could only manage a 77-percent performance on capital expenditure after oil prices fluctuated between \$10 and \$16 a barrel for most of the year.



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American Express family of companies — providing additional ways to protect their assets and make them grow.

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TRADE DEVELOPMENT BANK

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The Trade Development Bank head office in Geneva, at 96-98, rue du Rhône.



BUSINESS ROUNDUP

IBM, Merrill Abandon Joint Venture

By David E. Sanger
NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp. and Merrill Lynch & Co. will end their ambitious venture to computerize the financial services industry.

software and data bases accessible by satellite from central computers.
"The cost too much, and the market just evaporated," one midlevel official of the venture said.

offices as the first customers, the system was considered a serious competitor of Quotron. Quotron's stock value plunged nearly 30 percent when IBM and Merrill first announced their plans.

Esquire Sheds 3 Assets, Hearst Gets Magazine

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Esquire, the monthly magazine that has been one of the publishing industry's greatest turnaround stories in recent years, has been bought by Hearst Corp. as part of the sale and breakup of Esquire's parent company.

Wednesday's OTC Prices

Table with multiple columns showing OTC prices for various stocks, including symbols, prices, and changes. Includes sub-sections A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Trustee Savings Will Sue U.K. Over Tin Losses

LONDON — Britain's Trustee Savings Bank said it would sue the government for an undisclosed sum over losses incurred in making loans to the International Tin Council.

Canada's Mining Outlook Improves

By Russell Blinch
OTTAWA — Canada's huge mining industry, now emerging from a long and painful restructuring, is expected to take tentative steps towards recovery in 1987, mining analysts say.



Testing sound levels in an Inco mine in Sudbury, Ontario.

100,000 in 1981. Meanwhile, mining productivity has risen 40 percent in the same period.
Analysts said that only recently have some of the metals returned to an equilibrium between supply and demand.

CANADA: New Wood Tax

(Continued from first finance page)
70 percent of the softwood exports involved in the dispute, said that any damage would affect mainly U.S. consumers faced with higher prices.

UNOCAL: Recovery Is Under Way After 2 Ordeals

(Continued from first finance page)
which were nearly \$50 million right after the Picketts fight, have been pared to \$39 million.

noting that that was the difference in value between his offer for the company and Unocal's plan.
Mr. Hartley, however, displays little desire to leave the company he has worked for since 1939 and headed since 1964.

REDOUTE GROUP

Extracts from letter to shareholders from Mr. Patrick Pollet, Chairman and Managing Director.
At the last General Shareholders' meeting, I announced to you that 1986-1987 would be a year of restructuring and repositioning.

FUNDS: Investors Take Cold Bath

(Continued from first finance page)
Legg Mason, which brought the World Wide Value Fund public, said, "In retrospect, it's very clear that you should wait for the after-market" to buy.

fund focusing on companies' underlying asset values, may have been bought in part by traders expecting it to go to a premium," said the fund's vice president, Anne-Marie Gilly.
Ironically, as the public sells, some sophisticated investors, including the fund managers themselves, are stepping in.

Advertisement for 'AVIE' and other services, including 'LONDON', 'INTERNATIONAL ESCORT', and 'WORLDWIDE'. Includes contact information and a large graphic.

**Wednesday's AMEX Closing**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
12 Month High	12.50	12.00	12.20	12.10	-0.10
12 Month Low	12.00	11.50	11.80	11.70	-0.10
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**BUSINESS PEOPLE**

**After Successful Tender, Moulton Heads Pandick**

A new management lineup, with Anthony K. Moulton as chief executive, is emerging at Pandick Inc., the New York-based financial printing company, after the completion of a management buyout this week.

Mr. Moulton, 42, is now the president of Pandick, Edward G. Green, 68, the chairman and chief executive, plans to retire. Another principal in the buyout, Gary L. Pote, 45, will continue as chief financial officer. Mr. Moulton and Mr. Pote were both trained as investment bankers. Mr. Moulton joined Pandick 10 years ago from L.F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin, and Mr. Pote joined in March after two years with the Banque Nationale de Paris.

"I don't think we'll have a chairman's title," Mr. Pote told a *New York Times*. "Titles are not that important to Tony anyway." Mr. Moulton agreed. "We work together so well as a team that we never had a big deal about titles," he said.

Mr. Moulton was speaking from Mr. Green's vacation home after the successful tender offer. Charles P. Young Co., a unit of Services Resources Corp., withdrew from the bidding this week after it lost a court battle to block the management buyout, which involved 20 Pandick managers.

Mr. Moulton is married to Mr. Green's daughter, Arden. Mr. Green's desire to retire set off plans in mid-September to buy the company and go private. Mr. Moulton said. "After building up this company for 20 years, he said, 'I've had it, and I said to him, 'I can't blame you.'"

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
12 Month High	12.50	12.00	12.20	12.10	-0.10
12 Month Low	12.00	11.50	11.80	11.70	-0.10
12 Month High	12.50	12.00	12.20	12.10	-0.10
12 Month Low	12.00	11.50	11.80	11.70	-0.10

**AMEX High-Lows**

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
12 Month High	12.50	12.00	12.20	12.10	-0.10
12 Month Low	12.00	11.50	11.80	11.70	-0.10
12 Month High	12.50	12.00	12.20	12.10	-0.10
12 Month Low	12.00	11.50	11.80	11.70	-0.10

**Wednesdays OTC Prices**

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
12 Month High	12.50	12.00	12.20	12.10	-0.10
12 Month Low	12.00	11.50	11.80	11.70	-0.10
12 Month High	12.50	12.00	12.20	12.10	-0.10
12 Month Low	12.00	11.50	11.80	11.70	-0.10

**Floating-Rate Notes**

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
12 Month High	12.50	12.00	12.20	12.10	-0.10
12 Month Low	12.00	11.50	11.80	11.70	-0.10
12 Month High	12.50	12.00	12.20	12.10	-0.10
12 Month Low	12.00	11.50	11.80	11.70	-0.10

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(Continued from Back Page)

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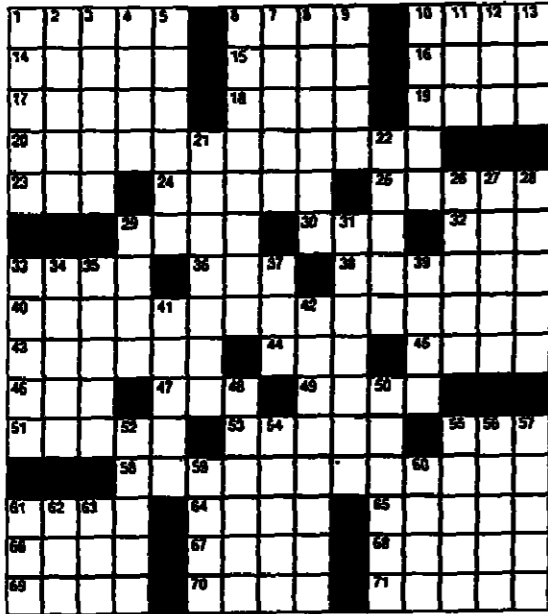
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**Tenneco Insurers Sold**

**HOUSTON** - Tenneco Inc. completed the sale to ICH Corp. for \$1.34 billion of its insurance business. Philadelphia Life Insurance Co., Philadelphia Life Insurance Co., and Security Trust Life Insurance Co. both companies said Wednesday.



**ACROSS**

1 Benth on a Hawaiian train? **5**

6 Chick chaser offering Meter man's meter **10**

14 Little Joe plus three **15**

15 Bobbin **16** craft that crossed through Clashing Rocks **17** Totally naked **18** Jan. 1 drinks **20** Revelers' song **23** Soldiers busy on Jan. 1 **24** Meritorious birds **25** Chan man **28** Hun King **30** Garfunkel **32** Chief, in Calcutta **33** Musical-chairs prize **36** This may be tight or loose **38** Prickly; Comb. form **40** ... out the **43** Author Gardiner **44** — diem **45** Ship's off. **46** Mischievous Olympan

**DOWN**

47 East, in Berlin **48** Bed of roses **51** Painter Odilon **53** Spokes **55** Ewe said it **58** Drink, in 20 **61** Speller **64** Dawn, in Arles **65** "Anna Karenina" character **66** Beige **67** Bath and Baden-Baden **68** Get around **69** Letter starter **70** Waldorf-Astoria muralist **71** More reasonable **1** Its capital is Gauhati **2** Slacken **3** Race tracks **4** Pack of camels **5** Bobby sock **6** Activity for Eads **7** Door part **8** Bhubaneswar is its capital **9** Sole **10** July **11** Gold, in Peru **12** Ingredient of **19** Across **13** Dec. and Jan. **21** Francis and **22** Defile **26** Kind of acid **27** Cube and Meis **28** Inouate **29** Longfellow town **31** Instruct again **32** Submarine **33** Make happy **34** Make happy **35** Supplementary **37** Skinny **39** Goddess of **41** Turkish **42** Most **43** penurious **44** They play **45** Moves **46** sideways **47** Happen **48** Mogul emperor: 1556-1605 **49** Britain's **50** Aneurin **51** "To Step—" **52** Actor from Kansas City **53** Col **54** Lenin's **55** John Bull's **56** omega **57** Jan. 1 head- **58** soother **59** Eagle of the **60** 39's

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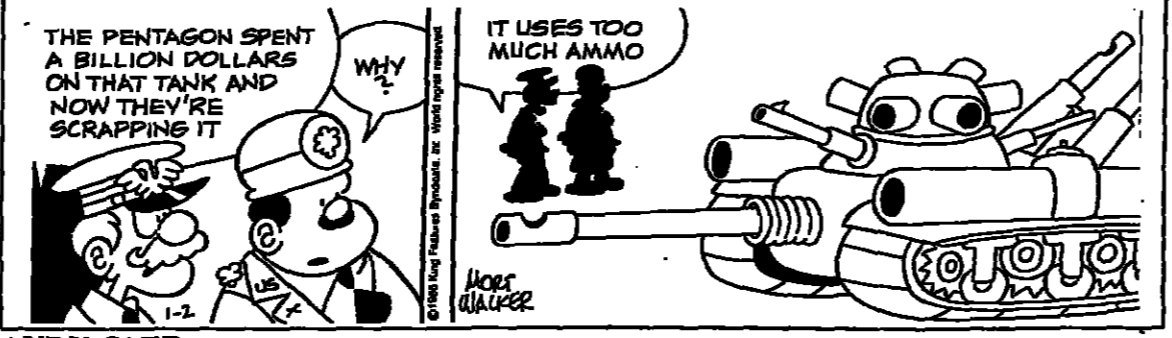
PEANUTS



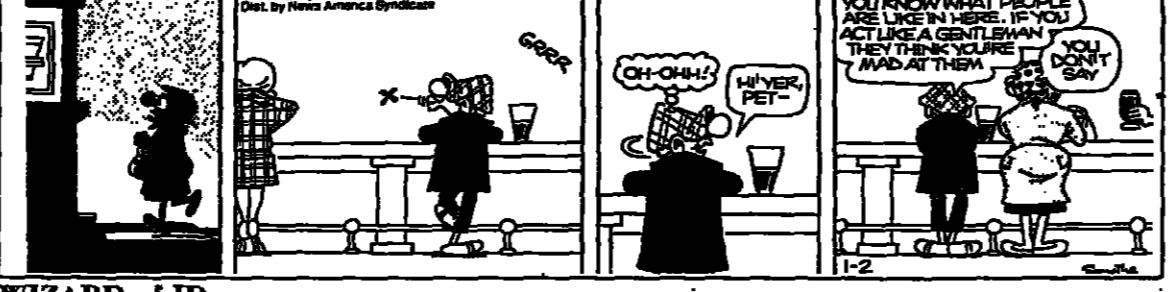
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ANDY CAPP



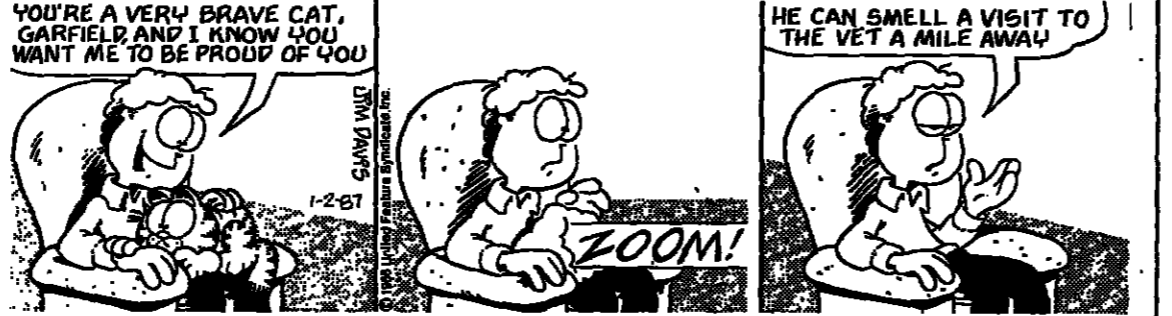
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**KYKIN**

**DIELY**

**SITMIF**

**TEPICK**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above clues.

Print answer here: THE \_\_\_\_\_

Wednesday's Jumbles: TRIFE FISHY SMFUL INVITE

Answer: How they celebrated the New Year at that old-timey saloon—WITH "FISHY-TRIFE!"

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	15	8	Beijing	10	4
Austria	10	5	Bombay	28	22
Berlin	10	5	Buenos Aires	17	10
Bombay	17	10	Calcutta	28	22
Buenos Aires	17	10	Chengde	10	4
Calcutta	17	10	Hankow	10	4
Chengde	10	4	Harbin	10	4
Hankow	10	4	London	10	5
Harbin	10	4	Manila	28	22
London	10	5	Shanghai	10	4
Manila	28	22	Singapore	28	22
Shanghai	10	4	Tokyo	10	4
Singapore	28	22			
Tokyo	10	4			

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Press Dec. 31

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Market	Index	Change
Bangkok	1240	+10
Bombay	1240	+10
Calcutta	1240	+10
London	1240	+10
Manila	1240	+10
Shanghai	1240	+10
Singapore	1240	+10
Tokyo	1240	+10

BOOK BRIEFS

**THE RIVER THAT FLOWS UPHILL:** A Journey From the Big Bang to the Big Brain, by William H. Calvin, Macmillan, \$66 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

William H. Calvin, who teaches at the University of Washington, takes as his subject virtually everything that a neurobiologist such as he might muse upon while rafting through the Grand Canyon: Stars, evolution, geological strata, fossils, the coordination of reflexes, the reactions of birds to predators — these and dozens more topics come within his purview.

Combining four trips into one and drawing on the company of other scientists for dialogue and learned horseplay, he takes the reader on a 14-day excursion on the Colorado River. On the way he interlards speculation about, say, the relationship between ice ages and Earth's orbit with accounts of river-running. It is a shrewd technique. The struggling reader knows that just beyond the immediate cosmological debate looms another spry-tossing stretch of water.

"The River That Flows Uphill" has wide margins on which Calvin has lodged quotations to amplify his words. His favorite sources include Loren Eiseley, Annie Dillard, Lewis Thomas and Jacob Bronowski.

(Dennis Drabell, WP)

**FOOLS CROW,** by James Welch, Viking, 40 West 23d Street, New York, N.Y. 10010.

Although novels by American Indian writers have been appearing in a steady, though stilted, stream since Simon Pokagon's "Queen of the Woods" in 1899, only since 1969 has the Indian novel begun to come of age. James Welch's third novel, "Fools Crow," marks an important step in that movement toward a maturation of both style and vision.

Welch, a Blackfoot-Crow Venture Indian and a graduate of the University of Montana, draws upon his Blackfoot heritage and, more critically, upon his sense of what it means to be "Indian" in late 20th-century America. In "Fools Crow" he has written an extraordinary novel, set in the final crisis years of the high plains culture — around 1870, when the buffalo herds are falling before the efficiency of repeating rifles and the Indians are being decimated by the less efficient but still deadly assault of smallpox and the U.S. military.

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

R	A	F	I	C	H	E	A	Q	A			
O	L	I	O	I	D	E	A	L	R	U	N	G
L	E	F	T	F	I	B	R	E	K	A	T	E
E	X	T	A	N	T	A	D	V	T	R	O	D
E	L	I	E	S	Y	E	A	S	T			
S	S	E	L	E	H	R	N	I	C	E	S	T
T	I	N	S	N	E	E	F	L	O	R	A	E
A	R	T	A	T	A	N	G	O	W	T	H	R
G	E	O	R	G	E	A	R	L	O	I	N	
E	N	T	A	I	L	S	R	T	A	T	B	S
W	H	E	L	P	B	V	L	A	W			
A	P	E	S	N	A	G	F	I	N	E	R	Y
N	E	L	L	O	B	L	I	G	L	E	E	
N	O	V	A	O	L	A	V	V	U	V	A	L
O	N	E	S									

17/87

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

**T**HE first super final of the Greater New York Bridge Association was played last month at the Jacob K. Javits Convention Center in Manhattan. Instead of, as is customary, qualifying about half of the original field for the final, only pairs who had topped their sections during the afternoon were able to advance.

The winners of the super final, with some excitement heightened by the use of a barometer scoring, and therefore results round by round, were Steve Adelman and Linda Denas, both of Manhattan.

It does not often happen that experienced players go down in a game contract and fail to notice that a different game would have succeeded. But it happened on the diagramed deal from the Flighted Fair Championship.

At most tables, North-South played four spades and had to fail by at least one trick. They saw afterward that they would have done better by playing in a spade or diamond part-score, but few noticed that the improbable contract of three no-trump would have been untestable.

Suppose that North chose to pass three no-trump on the diagramed contract, judging that his strong diamond suit would produce tricks. With a normal heart lead South wins in dummy and leads a spade. When South has a chance he finesses the diamond jack and establishes that suit. There is no way for the defense to take more than four tricks.

A club lead is better for the defense, but does not succeed. South should make the spade

taular discard to the heart ace, win in his hand and establish diamonds. He is then in control. If he fails to discard the heart ace, he will have a second chance to do so when East wins the diamond ace and leads a club.

Market	Index	Change
London	1240	+10
Paris	1240	+10
Frankfurt	1240	+10
Stockholm	1240	+10
Oslo	1240	+10
Copenhagen	1240	+10
Amsterdam	1240	+10
Brussels	1240	+10
Zurich	1240	+10
Geneva	1240	+10
Basel	1240	+10
Vienna	1240	+10
Budapest	1240	+10
Warsaw	1240	+10
Prague	1240	+10
Brno	1240	+10
Olomouc	1240	+10
Hradec Kralove	1240	+10
Jablonec nad Jizercami	1240	+10
Stary Bydovitz	1240	+10
Bratislava	1240	+10
Kosice	1240	+10
Trnava	1240	+10
Presov	1240	+10
Michalovce	1240	+10
Humennov	1240	+10
Bardejov	1240	+10
Poprad	1240	+10
Prešov	1240	+10
Uzice	1240	+10
Novi Sad	1240	+10
Subotica	1240	+10
Belgrade	1240	+10
Zagreb	1240	+10
Ljubljana	1240	+10
Belgrade	1240	+10
Skopje	1240	+10
Thessaloniki	1240	+10
Sofia	1240	+10
Budapest	1240	+10
Warsaw	1240	+10
Prague	1240	+10
Brno	1240	+10
Olomouc	1240	+10
Hradec Kralove	1240	+10
Jablonec nad Jizercami	1240	+10
Stary Bydovitz	1240	+10
Bratislava	1240	+10
Kosice	1240	+10
Trnava	1240	+10
Presov	1240	+10
Michalovce	1240	+10
Humennov	1240	+10
Bardejov	1240	+10
Poprad	1240	+10
Prešov	1240	+10
Uzice	1240	+10
Novi Sad	1240	+10
Subotica	1240	+10
Belgrade	1240	+10
Zagreb	1240	+10
Ljubljana	1240	+10
Belgrade	1240	+10
Skopje	1240	+10
Thessaloniki	1240	+10
Sofia	1240	+10

Stocks Closed

Stock markets in Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Stockholm, Tokyo, Zurich and Montreal were closed Wednesday for the New Year holiday.

**First Chicago to Buy Issuer of Credit Cards**

New York Times Service

**CHICAGO** — First Chicago Corp. is to buy Beneficial National Bank in Wilmington, Delaware, from Beneficial Corp. for \$247 million, increasing its stake in the credit-card business.

First Chicago, which announced the acquisition on Wednesday, is the fifth-largest U.S. issuer of credit cards, with three million cardholders. Beneficial National is the 12th-largest.

SPORTS

Miami May Not Have Football Tradition, but It's Got a Big Date With Penn State

By Malcolm Moran
New York Times Staff
CORAL GABLES, Florida — The competition offers huge stadiums right on their campuses, not far from where the finest football is played in the South. Here at the University of Miami, the campus stadium is an unreal dream as old as the institution itself.

Universities, the Hurricanes have overtaken the competition. When top-ranked Miami meets Penn State on Friday night at Tempe, Arizona, turning the Sunbelt Fiesta Bowl into a Junior-varsity Super Bowl, the Hurricanes will experience their third opportunity to win the national championship in the last four seasons.

lot when we play them and beat them. They say, 'Those guys are in it for real.' Indeed, the makeup of the New Year's Day bowls depended on Miami's decision. Penn State had to play Miami on its terms. Oklahoma has had enough, and is happy to end its humbling series with the Hurricanes. Notre Dame re-

program endured a chaotic decade that included seven coaches and a shrinking base of support. The arrival of the professional game and the rise of the Dolphins to Super Bowl champions dropped the popularity of the Hurricanes to a distant second place. The university sold 6,866 season tickets in 1976, its radio network included two stations, and there was renewed speculation that the program should be ended.

Johnson, the head coach in his third season, says, "We don't have the fan base. We don't have the overall facilities that a more traditional school would have. But we're in a great area."

A task force study of the football program, established following the Oklahoma game after the discovery of minor National Collegiate Athletic Association violations and publicized confrontations between football players, other students and local police, supported the program. But Foote, a national leader in the search for academic reform in collegiate athletic programs, said he would not tolerate abuses of the system. "I don't care that much about winning football games, proud as I am of the Hurricanes," Foote said.

class attendance begins to slip. I guess their egos take over. They look at how many times their names are in the paper. They lose sight of the goal here. And it happens with all of them. By the time that happens, you hope they're at the point where they're not so far from graduation. The lights are really bright now. It's hard to concentrate.

In any case, Johnson said, "We have an opportunity to have a great program for many years. Not one or two years. Many years. Because we can attract the talent, and talent wins football games. I've been able to hire talented assistant coaches. If you win, that brings in money. Money builds facilities. Once you have the talent, everything falls into place."

Still, the rumors of his departure persist. Since last year, reports have had Johnson going to Pitt, Texas and Southern Cal.

But Johnson said, "I really don't think there's another college football job I'd consider, anywhere. I'd underline that. Anywhere. I might listen to what they say, but I'm not going anywhere."

'Some people say, "Who is that Miami team?"'

— Mike Irvin, sophomore receiver

tains its grudge and waits to next year to respond to the 51-point defeat in 1985. As it approaches institutional middle age, Miami's relative newness is considered a strength. "There are many days when I wish I had Harvard's problems," said Edward T. Foote 2d, who became Miami's fourth president in 1981. "But there are at least as many days when the university clearly has an advantage in its youth, its flexibility, its willingness to risk. That's very difficult for an old institution."

"The University of Miami, prior to the last four years, really hasn't had a tradition," said Sam Jankovich, the athletic director since 1983. But that is not entirely true. Until the last decade, the university had established a tradition of ambition mixed with disappointment. After a sixth-place finish in both The Associated Press and the United Press International polls in 1956, the Hurricanes appeared just once in each poll through the end of the 1970s.

This season, an aggressive promotional campaign led to the sale of 23,500 season tickets, which the university considered disappointing. The radio network lists nearly 25 stations. Football tickets, nearly 8,000 more than the number of tickets Miami sold for the 1985 Fiesta Bowl game against UCLA, have been sold out.

There had been stars and all-Americans, but it was Saban's recruiting class that established Miami as a stepping-stone to the pros.

Miami found it could offer a combination that most of the powers could not: An entrance on the ground floor, and a very low heating bill.

The warmth creates a pleasant environment. It also helps recruit a reputation. "All they do is sit out in the sun and party," Mike Irvin said of the students. "The littlest thing they can get a case of beer and open a can to celebrate."

Ohio State Beats Texas A&M in Cotton Bowl

DALLAS — Chris Spielman returned an intercepted 34-yard pass for a touchdown and Ohio State intercepted four other passes on Thursday to defeat Texas A&M, 28-12, in college football's Cotton Bowl.

possession set up Vince Workman's 8-yard scoring run. The Aggies, ranked No. 8, charged back on Roger Vick's 2-yard scoring run with 9:10 to play but Murray's two-point conversion pass to Keith Woodside was ruled out of bounds by the officials.

Peete, who became the first sophomore to pass for more than 2,000 yards in a season at Southern Cal, suffered four interceptions and was sacked five times, including four by Bruce.

and Fullwood's go-ahead touchdown. Southern Cal's offensive line was continually outmaneuvered by the 6-foot-6, 230-pound (199-meter, 104.3-kilogram) Bruce, who personally dropped Peete for 15 yards in losses and was instrumental in forcing five Trojan turnovers.

Also Thursday, in Orlando, Florida, Brent Fullwood ran for 152 yards and a touchdown to lead Auburn to a 16-7 victory over Southern California in the Florida Citrus Bowl.

Ohio State, 10-3, led at halftime with Jim Karasatos, the quarterback, capping an 80-yard drive with a 3-yard scoring run early in the second period.

Both teams capitalized on opponent's mistakes for touchdowns in a game spaced by nine turnovers. Fullwood, who gained 86 yards in the first half, ran four yards for a touchdown with 1:30 left in the half to give Auburn a 14-7 lead.

After the game, Fullwood had harsh words for the Southern Cal players. "They were one of the roughest teams we've ever played. Instead of playing ball, they wanted to fight," said Fullwood, who carried the ball 28 times.



Terrance Brooks of Texas A&M intercepts a pass as Cris Carter of Ohio State watches.

Late Field Goals Win Holiday Bowl for Iowa, Peach for Virginia Tech

NEW YORK — Virginia Tech and Iowa owe their bowl successes to last-ditch kicks.

Fry has spoken with Mike McGee, the athletic director at Southern California, after he was given permission by Bump Elliott, Iowa's athletic director, to talk about the job. The Trojans fired Ted Tollner, on Dec. 8.

Sweden, in contrast, with No. 3 Mats Wilander, No. 5 Stefan Edberg and No. 7 Joakim Nyström, had three representatives among the leaders and France had two — No. 4 Yannick Noah and No. 6 Henri Leconte.

million, bringing her career total to a record \$11,792,315.

Iowa also got a 41-yarder, from Rob Houghton, with no time remaining to defeat San Diego State, 39-38, in the Holiday Bowl at San Diego on Tuesday.

Florida State 27, Indiana 13; in Birmingham, Alabama, the freshman running back Sammie Smith scored two touchdowns to lead the Seminoles over the Hoosiers in the All-American Bowl on Wednesday. Turner Holloman scored the other two touchdowns for Florida State, which ended the season at 7-4-1.

Swedish tennis player, she herself will remember 1986 most for her tearful return to Czechoslovakia. Similarly, John McEnroe reached a personal watershed and perhaps relinquished his chance to regain world domination when he took a sabbatical of almost seven months to get married and have a baby with Tatum O'Neal, the actress.

million, bringing her career total to a record \$11,792,315.

With 11 seconds left, quarterback Erik Chapman fired a pass toward the end zone. David Everett, a Tech receiver, reached for the ball and collided with Brian Gay, a defender, and pass interference was called on Gay.

Indiana's Anthony Thompson gained 127 yards on 28 carries. The Hoosiers scored on a 2-yard run by Andre Powell and field goals of 35 and 30 yards by Pete Stojanovich.

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One of the few conventional-style kickers in the college game, Kinzer was perfect on all 27 of his extra-point attempts in the season and hit 22 of 27 field-goal attempts.

UCLA led just 7-3 at halftime. But then Marcus Greenwood, the fullback, ran 70 yards to the 40-yard line, setting up Green's 1-yard touchdown run at 7:05 of the third quarter. Late in the quarter, after a 79-yard field goal, Green ran 79 yards down the left sideline for his 17th touchdown of the season, breaking the UCLA mark of 16 set by Kermit Johnson in 1973.

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In the Holiday Bowl, San Diego State played well despite the absence of two starters. Anthony Coyle, the team's top wide receiver, tested positive for cocaine and was suspended last week. Charles Numa, a cornerback, tested positive for methamphetamines shortly before the game.

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For Iowa, which ended the year 9-3, there was some concern that Hayden Fry might leave his coach-

ing post for the job at Southern California.

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Mud Now, Sand to Come

A driver splashing through mud in a preliminary run at Cergy-Pontoise, near Paris, for the Paris-Dakar motor rally, which started New Year's Day with about 500 entrants. The 7,620-mile course, much of it across desert, runs through France, Spain, Algeria, Niger, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal.

With the Americans in a Slump, Personalities Spiced Tennis's Year

By Martin Lader
United Press International
NEW YORK — Personalities overshadowed performance in tennis in 1986, providing a welcome diversion for those concerned about the Great American Decline.

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SCOREBOARD

Table containing various sports scores including U.S. College Results, NBA Standings, European Soccer, and Hockey. It lists teams, scores, and game details for basketball, football, and hockey.

OBSERVER

Pen Pals Ru and Ronnie

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK—Suppose President Reagan's plan for patching up things with Iran by swapping guns for hostages had succeeded.
DEAR AYATOLLAH:
Yours of Wednesday last hit the nail squarely on the head. It was silly to keep on fussing over something that happened seven years ago when so many present-day problems can be solved if we cooperate. No, I never heard the old Iranian saying about having to kidnap a few embassies to make an omelet. We are a new country where people think they've heard something when somebody says, "Shoot the sherket to me, Herbert."

Music, Politics And a Look at Henze at 60

By James Helme Sutcliffe
THREE composers whose anniversaries fell during the year 1986 were performed assiduously on the Germanic musical circuit: Carl Maria von Weber (born 1786), Franz Liszt (died 1886) and Hans Werner Henze, whose 60th birthday was celebrated on July 1, and the occasion of performances of his voluminous output throughout the year. But whereas the places of the first two in music history are assured, the pros and cons of Henze as a composer continue to be hotly debated, and not always on the most musical of terms.



Hans Werner Henze

story got a fiercer hand out by a student. The information on it pretty well summed up the Henze dilemma in his country of origin, the gist of its argument being, "His music is just fine because his political attitude is O.K."
And thereby hangs the curious tale of a tremendously talented composer ("industrious," according to the doyen of German critics, H.H. Stuckenschmidt)—the most performed and best accepted of contemporary German composers. Privately he called himself the greatest opera composer of the second half of the 20th century, and when reminded of the lyric stage, replied that he was "better than Britten."

PEOPLE

Zeffirelli Off in a Huff

Frances Zeffirelli has left Rome for Rio de Janeiro vowing not to work in Italy again because of the "irritated coldness" he says the Italian public has shown him. Zeffirelli, 63, said he particularly resented the indifference in Italy to his winning the National Board of American Reviews' best foreign film award for his "Othello." He is scheduled to collect the award in New York on Feb. 9. Zeffirelli will be working in Brazil with the Tunisian producer Tarak Ben Ammar on a film about the debut of Arturo Toscanini at Rio de Janeiro with a production of Verdi's opera "Aida" in 1886.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
COUPLES UNABLE to have children...
MOVING
ALIED WORLDWIDE MOVING
PARIS: DESBORDES COMPAGNIE GENERALE

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
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REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE
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